



Dramatic Justice

Visual Prompt: Characters in dramas communicate emotions through words, actions, gestures, and facial expressions. How do masks either help or hinder the communication of emotions?

Unit Overview

Every culture must deal with issues of justice. Great literature, beginning with the dramatic literature of ancient Greece, gives us insight into the universal theme of the human struggle with issues of justice and injustice. Different cultures may have different standards and methods for arriving at justice, but every society must explore the question of what is just and fair. In this unit, you will look at texts from around the world as you explore how cultures address the complex issues of right and wrong.

GOALS:

- To analyze and present an oral interpretation of a monologue conveying a complex character’s voice
- To evaluate and critique oral interpretations
- To analyze characterization, conflicting motivations of complex characters, and major themes in a classic Greek drama
- To analyze point of view and cultural experience reflected in literature outside the United States
- To write a literary analysis essay examining the development of a tragic hero and the development of plot and theme

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

justice
criteria
advance

Literary Terms

complex character
direct/indirect characterization
character sketch
monologue
oral interpretation
stage directions
stichomythia
ode
dynamic/static character
foil

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Learning Targets

- Examine the methods of characterization.
- Infer an author’s intended purposes and meanings for using each method.

Direct and Indirect Characterization

Earlier you learned about characterization, which includes the methods a writer uses to describe characters and reveal their personalities. To expand on that definition, two types of characterization that help writers create **complex characters** are **direct** and **indirect characterization**.

1. Think of a memorable and complex character (one with multiple or conflicting motivations) from a book or film, one who advanced the plot or theme of the work. List three to five adjectives to describe this character. For each adjective, explain why you attribute this trait to the character and determine whether your interpretation is based on direct or indirect characterization.

2. From the information that authors share about characters, active readers make inferences to help their understanding of each character’s personality and contributions to the narrative.

Work with your group to make inferences about the character Eliza Sommers from Isabel Allende’s *Daughter of Fortune*. Highlight or underline clues within each excerpt that led to your interpretation.

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Marking the Text,
Brainstorming, Graphic
Organizer

Literary Terms

A **complex character** is one that has multiple or conflicting motivations.

Direct characterization is when the narrator or author provides information about the character.

Indirect characterization is when the narrator or author shows the character interacting with others, thinking about circumstances, or speaking his or her thoughts aloud.

My Notes

Methods of Character Development	Example	What can I infer?
Indirect —The character’s dialogue (what the character says, how the character speaks)	“I am eighteen, and I am not looking for gold, only my brother Joaquín,” she repeated.	
Indirect —The character’s thoughts (what the character thinks)	“If those women could make the voyage alone, and survive without help, she could do it, too, she resolved.”	

Characterization

Activity Title

Methods of Character Development	Example	What can I infer?
Indirect —The character’s actions (what the character does)	“She walked quickly, her heart thudding and her face half hidden behind her fan, sweating in the December heat. She had brought her little velvet bag with the jewels of her trousseau.”	
Indirect —Comments or thoughts by other characters (what other characters say or think)	“Tao Chi’en had to admit that he felt bound to Eliza by countless fine threads, each easily cut but when twisted together forming strands like steel. They had known each other only a few years but they could look to the past and see the obstacle-filled road they had traveled together. Their similarities had erased differences of race.”	
Indirect —The character’s appearance (how the character dresses; physical appearance)	“Tao instructed Azucena to braid Eliza’s long hair in a queue like his own while he went to look for a set of his clothes. They dressed the girl in cut-off pants, a smocked tied at the waist with a cord, and a straw hat like a Japanese parasol.”	
Direct —Comments from the story’s narrator (information and details the narrator or speaker shares with the readers)	“Everyone is born with some special talent, and Eliza Sommers discovered early on that she had two: a good sense of smell and a good memory. She used the first to earn a living and the second to recall her life—”	

My Notes

3. When you have completed the chart, compare your interpretations with your class, and make inferences about the author’s purpose for using each method of characterization. Be prepared to support your interpretation by citing textual evidence.

Check Your Understanding

Choose a character from your independent reading and describe how the author uses both direct and indirect characterization to develop the character.

Learning Targets

- Analyze a scene from a play to determine how a writer develops a character through the use of direct and indirect characterization.
- Perform an oral interpretation by adapting speech to convey an analysis of a character.

Preview

In this activity, you will read an excerpt from Shakespeare’s *The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet* and perform an oral interpretation based on your analysis of a character.

Performance Practice

1. A requirement for effective oral performance is strong vocal delivery. Review the elements of vocal delivery and explain why each one is critical to an oral performance.

Elements of Vocal Delivery	Explanation of Importance to an Oral Performance
Tone	
Pitch	
Volume	
Pace	
Pause	
Articulation	
Pronunciation	

2. Your teacher will provide you with a scenario and a line of dialogue. Study your assigned scenario to decide what emotion would be appropriate in that context. During your performance, you can speak only the line of dialogue provided. In order to convey your scenario, rehearse your vocal and visual delivery (gestures, pantomime, and facial expressions).
3. As an audience member, try to make inferences about each scenario by observing the actor’s vocal and visual delivery. Use the following graphic organizer to reflect on your observations and inferences.

LEARNING STRATEGIES:
Drama Game, Role Playing, Rehearsal, Discussion Groups, Visualizing, Graphic Organizer

My Notes

Voices from Literature

Performance Reflection		
Visual Delivery (gestures, posture, movement, eye contact)	Vocal Delivery (pitch, volume, pace, rate, pauses, vocal variety, pronunciation/ articulation)	What inferences can you make regarding this scenario?

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Justice is the quality of being reasonable and fair in the administration of the law.

My Notes

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- Two families—the Montagues and the Capulets—are enemies. Romeo, a Montague, has killed Tybalt, a Capulet, after Tybalt killed Romeo’s friend, Mercutio. Both sides appeal to the Prince, who just so happens to be Mercutio’s uncle, for **justice**. Benvolio pleads for the Montagues, while Lady Capulet speaks for her family. As you read, consider each character’s point of view on an issue of justice that leads to the Prince’s decree.
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) is considered one of the most perceptive writers in the English language. He pursued a career in London as an actor but found more success as a playwright and poet, producing more than three dozen plays and many sonnets that are still performed and read today. His strength as a writer was in his ability to portray basic human emotions and situations in memorable, often heartbreaking, verse.

Drama

Excerpt from *The Tragedy of
Romeo and Juliet*

by William Shakespeare

ACT III, SCENE I:

PRINCE

Where are the **vile** beginners of this **fray**?

BENVOLIO

O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl:
There lies the man, slain by young Romeo,

5 That slew thy kinsman, brave Mercutio.

LADY CAPULET

Tybalt, my cousin! O my brother's child!
O prince! O cousin! husband! O, the blood is spilt
Of my dear kinsman! Prince, as thou art true,
For blood of ours, shed blood of Montague.

10 O cousin, cousin!

PRINCE

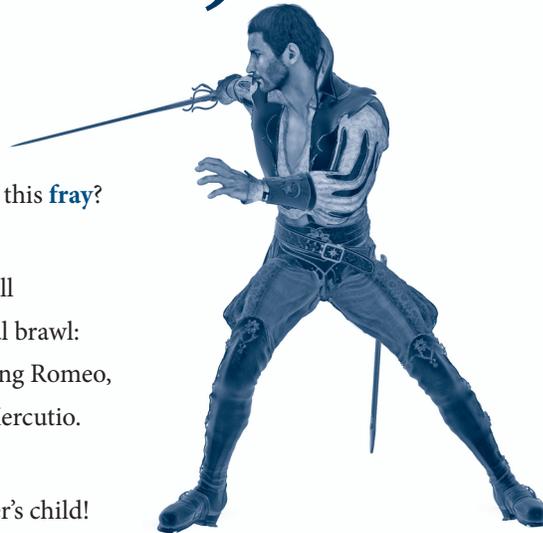
Benvolio, who began this bloody fray?

BENVOLIO

Tybalt, here slain, whom Romeo's did slay;
Romeo that spoke him fair, bade him bethink
How nice the quarrel was, and urged **withal**
15 Your high displeasure: all this uttered
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bow'd,
Could not take truce with the unruly **spleen**
Of Tybalt deaf to peace, but that he tilts
With piercing steel at bold Mercutio's breast,

20 Who all as hot, turns deadly point to point,
And, with a martial scorn, with one hand beats
Cold death aside, and with the other sends
It back to Tybalt, whose dexterity,

Retorts it: Romeo he cries aloud,



My Notes

vile: awful
fray: fight



WORD
CONNECTIONS

Multiple-Meaning Words

Shakespeare uses the word *fair* in line 13 of Benvolio's speech. The word *fair* has multiple meanings. When used as an adjective, it means "attractive in appearance" or "impartial." As a noun, it means "a public show." As an adverb, it means "honest" or "according to the rules." Research other meanings and use context clues to determine the meaning Shakespeare intended for the word *fair* in Benvolio's speech.

withal: besides

spleen: anger

retorts: returns

Voices from Literature

My Notes

25 ‘Hold, friends! friends, part!’ and, swifter than
his tongue,

His agile arm beats down their fatal points,
And ’twixt them rushes; underneath whose arm
An envious thrust from Tybalt hit the life

30 Of stout Mercutio, and then Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back to Romeo,
Who had but newly entertain’d revenge,
And to ’t they go like lightning, for, ere I
Could draw to part them, was stout Tybalt slain.

35 And, as he fell, did Romeo turn and fly.
This is the truth, or let Benvolio die.

LADY CAPULET

He is a kinsman to the Montague;
Affection makes him false; he speaks not true:
Some twenty of them fought in this black strife,

40 And all those twenty could but kill one life.
I beg for justice, which thou, prince, must give;
Romeo slew Tybalt, Romeo must not live.

PRINCE

Romeo slew him, he slew Mercutio;
Who now the price of his dear blood doth owe?

MONTAGUE

45 Not Romeo, prince, he was Mercutio’s friend;
His fault concludes but what the law should end,
The life of Tybalt.

PRINCE

And for that offence
Immediately we do **exile** him hence:

50 I have an interest in your hate’s proceeding,
My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding;
But I’ll **amerce** you with so strong a fine
That you shall all repent the loss of mine:
I will be deaf to pleading and excuses;

55 Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses:
Therefore use none: let Romeo hence in haste,
Else, when he’s found, that hour is his last.
Bear hence this body and attend our will:
Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill.

exile: force to leave
amerce: punish

WORD CONNECTIONS

Etymology

In Shakespeare’s time, *hence* was an adverb that was frequently used to mean “away from here” or “in the future.” It comes from the Old English *heonan*, meaning “away.” Here, the Prince is saying that Romeo will be immediately banned from Verona.

Voices from Literature

My Notes

Literary Terms

A **character sketch** is a brief description of a literary character. The sketch might use one or more methods of characterization to illustrate the character.

Working from the Text

8. Use the elements of vocal delivery to present this scene as though it's played in a TV courtroom drama. Consider the following as you rehearse.

- Who is being accused of a crime?
- What is the crime?
- Who is the judge?
- Who provides eyewitness testimony?
- What is the sentence?

Oral Interpretation

9. Choose a character from the previous scene and write a **character sketch**.

Rehearse an oral reading of your character's lines, using your character sketch as a guide for your vocal delivery. In your group, perform an oral reading of your character sketch.

As you watch and listen to the other presentations, identify the method of characterization and make inferences from the character sketch.

Check Your Understanding

Reflect on the presentations you just viewed. Which were the best and which needed improvement? What made the best performances compelling? Offer suggestions to the presentations that need improvement.

Explanatory Writing Prompt

Choose one of the characters from this scene of *Romeo and Juliet*. Write a paragraph that explains what the author reveals about that character by indirect and/or direct characterization in the events and dialogue. Refer to at least one of the indirect characterization methods from the graphic organizer in Activity 4.2 as you construct your explanation. Be sure to:

- Clearly identify the character and discuss at least two methods of characterization used by Shakespeare.
- Choose an organization for your explanation that focuses on one method of characterization at a time.
- Include text evidence from the play to illustrate each of the characterization methods discussed.

Learning Targets

- Analyze a monologue from a work of literature outside the United States.
- Write an original monologue that conveys tone and characterization.

Preview

In this activity, you will analyze a **monologue** using the SOAPSTone strategy and write an original monologue.

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- As you read the monologue, annotate the text for words and phrases that evoke a strong emotion.
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Zadie Smith was born in 1975 in northwest London. Her first novel, *White Teeth*, was the winner of the Whitbread First Novel Award, the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for fiction, and the Commonwealth Writers First Book Prize. The novel centers on the lives of two unlikely friends, the Englishman Archie Jones and the Bangladeshi Samad Iqbal.

Novel

Excerpt from *White Teeth*

by Zadie Smith

At this point in the novel, Archie and Samad are in an abandoned church in Bulgaria during World War II. They are having a discussion about destiny and consequences. Archie dismisses the thought of having children and Samad speaks the following monologue:

1 Our children will be born of our actions. *Our accidents will become their destinies.* Oh, the actions will remain. It is a simple matter of what you will do when the chips are down, my friend. When the fat lady is singing. When the walls are falling in, and the sky is dark, and the ground is rumbling. In that moment our actions will define us. And it makes no difference whether you are being watched by Allah, Jesus, Buddah, or whether you are not. On cold days a man can see his breath, on a hot day he can't. On both occasions, the man *breathes*.

Second Read

- Reread the excerpt to answer this text-dependent question.
- Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Quickwrite, Close Reading, Drafting, Self-Editing, SOAPSTone

Literary Term

A **monologue** is a speech or written expression of thoughts by a character.

My Notes

destinies: future fates



INDEPENDENT READING LINK

Read and Connect

Choose a compelling character from your independent reading selection. As you read about that character, look for a monologue in the text. Use the SOAPSTone strategy from this activity to analyze and annotate the monologue in your Reader/Writer Notebook. Share your findings with a group.

Original Monologues

My Notes

1. **Craft and Structure:** What point of view about how our actions define us does the narrator express?

Working from the Text

2. Use the following SOAPSTone graphic organizer to analyze the monologue.

SOAPSTone	Analysis	Textual Support
Speaker: What does the reader know about the writer?		
Occasion: What are the circumstances surrounding this text?		
Audience: Who is the target audience?		
Purpose: Why did the author write this text?		
Subject: What is the topic?		
Tone: What is the author's tone or attitude?		

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Skimming/Scanning, SMELL, Discussion Groups

My Notes

Learning Targets

- Analyze a text using the SMELL strategy.
- Present an oral interpretation of a dramatic text.

Preview

In this activity, you will preview four monologues and choose one to analyze and perform. Skim/scan the four monologues on the following pages. Read the scenarios and three to five lines of each. Which speaker do you think is the most interesting character, and why?

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- As you read your monologue, use metacognitive markers by placing a ? when you have a question, an ! when you have a strong reaction, and an * when you have a comment.
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

WORD CONNECTIONS

Word Relationships

Notice in lines 7 and 8 the words *grievous* and *grievously*. *Grievous* is an adjective, while *grievously* is an adverb. The noun *grief* and the verb *grieved* are also related to these words. Writers, and particularly speakers, will often use words with similar relationships to emphasize an idea and make it easier for an audience to remember.

interred: buried

grievous: very serious

Dramatic Monologue

From ACT III, SCENE II,

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar

by William Shakespeare

Passage 1

Marc Antony, who has not been part of the plot to kill Caesar, speaks to the crowd at Caesar’s funeral.

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears.
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is often **interred** with their bones.

- 5 So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious.
If it were so, it was a **grievous** fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answered it.
Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest—
- 10 For Brutus is an honorable man
So are they all, all honorable men—
Come I to speak in Caesar’s funeral.
He was my friend, faithful and just to me;
But Brutus says he was ambitious,



My Notes

2. **Craft and Structure:** What effect does repetition have on the speech in Passage 1? Annotate repeated words and ideas.

Dramatic Monologue

From ACT III, SCENE II,

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar

by William Shakespeare

Passage 2

Marc Antony continues to speak to the Romans.

If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.

You all do know this mantle. I remember

The first time ever Caesar put it on;

'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent,

- 5 That day he overcame the Nervii.

Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through.

See what a rent the envious Casca made.

Through this the well-beloved Brutus stabbed,

And as he plucked his cursed steel away,

- 10 Mark how the blood of Caesar followed it,

As rushing out of doors to be resolved

If Brutus so unkindly knocked or no;

For Brutus, as you know, was Caesar's angel.

Judge, O you gods, how dearly Caesar loved him!

- 15 This was the most unkindest cut of all.

For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,

Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,

Quite **vanquished** him. Then burst his mighty heart,

And in his **mantle** muffling up his face,



WORD CONNECTIONS

Roots and Affixes

Ingratitude contains the root *grat*, from the Latin word *gratus*, meaning “pleasing.” You might also recognize this root from the words *grateful*, *ingrate*, *gratify*, and *congratulate*. The prefix *in-* means “not,” and the suffix *-tude* is used to form a noun. What do you think the noun *ingratitude*, as used in line 17, means here?

vanquished: defeated

mantle: sleeveless cloak

Oral Interpretation of Literature

ACTIVITY 4.6 continued

beseech: beg

Bourgeois: middle-class person

My Notes

vivacity: high spirits

GRAMMAR & USAGE Colons

Colons can be used to introduce lists and dialogue. They can also be used to join independent clauses when the second clause explains, restates, gives an example, or illustrates the first clause. The colon in paragraph 1 introduces a quotation. What is the function of the colon in the sentence beginning “I will tell you...” from paragraph 2?

GRAMMAR & USAGE Sentence Variety

To keep writing interesting and engaging, writers use a wide range of sentence types. One way writers achieve sentence variety is to begin sentences in different ways. Notice these examples from *Les Misérables*:

- “If you had seen the beginning, ...” (conditional sentence, starts with *if*)
- “Perhaps I did wrong to get angry.” (starts with an adverb)
- “Why did he go away?” (rhetorical question, starts with the question word *why*)

How many sentences in paragraph 2 are exclamations? Fragments? Questions? What is the shortest sentence? What is the longest?

1 FANTINE: Monsieur Javert, I **beseech** your mercy. I assure you that I was not in the wrong. If you had seen the beginning, you would have seen. I swear to you by the good God that I was not to blame! That gentleman, the **bourgeois**, whom I do not know, put snow in my back. Has any one the right to put snow down our backs when we are walking along peaceably, and doing no harm to any one? I am rather ill, as you see. And then, he had been saying impertinent things to me for a long time: “You are ugly! You have no teeth!” I know well that I have no longer those teeth. I did nothing; I said to myself, “The gentleman is amusing himself.” I was honest with him; I did not speak to him. It was at that moment that he put the snow down my back. Monsieur Javert, good Monsieur Inspector! is there not some person here who saw it and can tell you that this is quite true? Perhaps I did wrong to get angry. You know that one is not master of one’s self at the first moment. One gives way to **vivacity**; and then, when someone puts something cold down your back just when you are not expecting it! I did wrong to spoil that gentleman’s hat.

2 Why did he go away? I would ask his pardon. Oh, my God! It makes no difference to me whether I ask his pardon. Do me the favor to-day, for this once, Monsieur Javert. You know that in prison one can earn only seven sous a day; it is not the government’s fault, but seven sous is one’s earnings; and just fancy, I must pay one hundred francs, or my little girl will be sent to me. Oh, my God! I cannot have her with me. What I do is so vile! Oh, my Cosette! Oh, my little angel of the Holy Virgin! what will become of her, poor creature? I will tell you: it is the Thenardiers, inn-keepers, peasants; and such people are unreasonable. They want money. Don’t put me in prison! You see, there is a little girl who will be turned out into the street to get along as best she may, in the very heart of the winter; and you must have pity on such a being, my good Monsieur Javert. If she were older, she might earn her living; but it cannot be done at that age. I am not a bad woman at bottom. It is not cowardliness and gluttony that have made me what I am. If I have drunk brandy, it was out of misery. I do not love it; but it benumbs the senses. When I was happy, it was only necessary to glance into my closets, and it would have been evident that I was not a coquettish and untidy woman. I had linen, a great deal of linen. Have pity on me, Monsieur Javert!

Second Read

- Reread the monologue to answer these text-dependent questions.
- Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.

5. Key Ideas and Details: How does Fantine appeal to Javert’s sense of justice and sense of mercy?

Oral Interpretation of Literature

Illustration: ceremony of purification

GRAMMAR & USAGE Colons

A colon often precedes an important item of information. Notice these lines from *Oedipus Rex*: “I make this proclamation to Thebes: If any man knows by whose...” The colon introduces the proclamation and indicates a significant pause as the speaker prepares to deliver important information to his audience. How does the way the colon is used in lines 13 and 19 compare?

My Notes

Join in sacrifice, **lustration**, or in prayer.

I decree that he be driven from every house,
Being, as he is, corruption itself to us: the Delphic²

20 Voice of Apollo has pronounced this revelation.

Thus I associate myself with the oracle
And take the side of the murdered king.

As for the criminal, I pray to God—
Whether it be a lurking thief, or one of a number—

25 I pray that that man’s life be consumed in evil and wretchedness.

And as for me, this curse applies no less
If it should turn out that the culprit is my guest here,
Sharing my hearth.

Second Read

- Reread the monologue to answer these text-dependent questions.
- Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.

7. **Key Ideas and Details:** What does the decree that Oedipus gives the city of Thebes reveal about him as a ruler? Is he strict or lenient? What words from his speech support that conclusion?

8. **Craft and Structure:** What are the effects of the colon and dashes used in Oedipus’s speech?

Working from the Text

9. Use the SMELL strategy to help you analyze your monologue.

² **Delphic:** prophets who received sacred messages

Close analysis	Response and textual evidence
<p>Sender-Receiver Relationship—Who are the senders and receivers of the message, and what is their relationship (consider what different audiences the text may be addressing)?</p>	
<p>Message—What is a literal summary of the content? What is the meaning or significance of this information?</p>	
<p>Emotional Strategies—What emotional appeals (pathos) are included? What seems to be their desired effects?</p>	
<p>Logical Strategies—What logical arguments/appeals (logos) are included? What is their effect?</p>	
<p>Language—What specific language is used to support the message? How does it affect the text’s effectiveness? Consider both images and actual words.</p>	

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- Review the effective practices for vocal delivery that you studied in Activity 4.3: pitch, volume, pace, pause, articulation, and pronunciation. Mark the text of your monologue to prepare for oral interpretation:
 - Write phonetic pronunciations of new names or words in the margin.
 - Circle key punctuation marks that indicate pacing and pauses.
 - Highlight sentences or phrases that need increase in volume.
 - Underline sentences or phrases that need decrease in volume.
- Write an introduction that will establish a context for your monologue. In your introduction, cite the source and the author. Place the monologue in context of the text as a whole. Conduct research as needed to establish context for the audience.

My Notes

Oral Interpretation of Literature



INDEPENDENT READING LINK

Read and Respond

As you read about your chosen character, look for another monologue—not the one you used for Activity 4.4. Analyze the monologue using the SMELL strategy from Activity 4.6. Record your notes in your Reader/Writer Notebook. Then write a brief paragraph explaining how the analysis helped you better understand the character.

My Notes

- Practice reading aloud your monologue frequently enough that you know it by heart. Review the evaluation you established in the last activity. Be sure to practice your pronunciation, volume, pace, and accuracy.
- Present your oral interpretation to a group, and provide feedback to your group, members on their oral interpretations.

Language and Writer's Craft: Semicolons and Colons

Writers often use a *semicolon* to join two independent clauses that express closely related ideas. The semicolon is a clue that the writer includes to point to a relationship between the ideas. Consider the relationship between the two clauses in the following example:

Send me a reminder tomorrow; I will pick up the necessary items when I go shopping.

A semicolon is also preferred before introductory words (*for example, however, namely, etc.*) that introduce complete sentences, as in the following sentence:

You will need to pack several things for your trip; for example, the trip will be more comfortable with hiking boots, bottled water, a windbreaker, and sunscreen.

Use a semicolon to separate items in a series when one or more of the items contains a comma. This reduces confusion. In the following sentence, think about how confusing it might be if all the semicolons were commas:

My family and I visited four cities this summer: Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Kentucky; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Charleston, South Carolina.

Notice also the *colon* in the preceding sentence. A colon often precedes an important item of information or a list of items, including a list in bulleted form. A colon can also signal a slight pause during an oral presentation.

PRACTICE Revisit the explanation of characterization you wrote in Activity 4.3. Identify a place where you could use at least one semicolon to show related ideas or a colon to introduce an important item of information. As you continue to Embedded Assessment 1, find ways to incorporate colons and semicolons into your writing.

Check Your Understanding

How does preparing an oral interpretation help you understand a text?



Independent Reading Checkpoint

You have read a play with strong, compelling characters. Consider how the information you have learned about these characters will assist you as you prepare for the Embedded Assessment. Take notes about your ideas in your Reader/Writer Notebook, and use them to give a brief oral presentation to a small group of your peers.

Presenting an Oral Interpretation of Literature

EMBEDDED
ASSESSMENT 1

ASSIGNMENT

Your assignment is to research, analyze, and present an oral interpretation of a monologue. Your monologue should represent a point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States. You will need to use vocal and visual delivery to convey a complex character's voice. You will write a character sketch of the character you are portraying. You will also evaluate your own and other students' performances and write a reflection on your oral interpretation.

Planning: Take time to make a plan for your oral interpretation.

- How will you select a monologue from your independent readings, research, or class readings that conveys a complex character?
- What strategies will you use (such as SMELL) to analyze the speaker's character, tone, and motivations?
- How will you mark the text to indicate vocal and visual delivery?

Drafting: Write an introduction to your monologue.

- What research will you need to do to find more information about your source text, such as the title and author?
- How will your introduction place this monologue in context of the play as a whole?
- How will you describe the motivations and complexities of your character in your character sketch?

Rehearsing: Practice the delivery of your oral interpretation.

- How many times do you need to read your monologue aloud to grow comfortable with the pacing, volume, and pronunciation?
- How can you record your reading or use peer responding to help you revise your oral interpretation?

Presenting and Listening: Deliver your oral interpretations within a group.

- How will you engage with your audience during the oral interpretation by using eye contact as well as vocal and visual delivery?
- What note-taking strategy will you use to respond to other students' oral interpretation skills and to record notes about the characters and texts?

Reflection

Write a reflection evaluating your overall performance.

- What steps did you take to help yourself understand the text and plan your delivery?
- What were the strengths and challenges of your overall performance?
- What did you learn about oral interpretation and characterization from your own and your peers' performances?

Presenting an Oral Interpretation of Literature

SCORING GUIDE

Scoring Criteria	Exemplary	Proficient	Emerging	Incomplete
Ideas	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a thorough written explanation of steps taken to plan the interpretation writes a reflection that accurately evaluates strengths and weaknesses of the performance includes an insightful analysis of what has been learned about characterization and oral interpretation. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a written explanation of steps taken to plan the oral interpretation writes a reflection that evaluates strengths and weaknesses of the performance includes an analysis of what has been learned about characterization and oral interpretation. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides some explanation of steps taken to plan the oral interpretation writes an inadequate reflection that does not evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the performance provides an insufficient analysis of what has been learned about characterization and oral interpretation. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides no written explanation of steps taken to plan the oral interpretation does not write a reflection on strengths and weaknesses of the performance provides a confused analysis of what has been learned about characterization and oral interpretation.
Structure	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selects a passage of strong literary merit that conveys a complex character introduces the oral interpretation in an engaging manner provides well-researched information to place the passage in the context of the work. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selects a passage that conveys a complex character introduces the oral interpretation by citing source and author provides sufficient information in the introduction to place the passage in the context of the work. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selects a passage for interpretation that does not convey a complex character does not cite the source and/or author of the passage provides insufficient information in the introduction to place the passage in the context of the work. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selects a passage with a simple character does not cite the source and/or author of the passage provides no information in the introduction to place the passage in the context of the work.
Use of Language	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses effective vocal and visual delivery strategies to orally interpret a text engages the audience with eye contact, rarely referring to notes demonstrates active listening by taking detailed notes and responding thoughtfully to other performances. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses adequate vocal and visual delivery strategies to interpret a text orally engages the audience with eye contact while referring to notes as needed demonstrates active listening by taking notes and responding to other performances. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses inadequate vocal and visual delivery strategies to interpret the text mostly reads directly from notes and rarely makes eye contact with the audience listens to other performances but takes no notes. 	<p>The performer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses inadequate vocal and visual delivery strategies to interpret the text reads directly from notes without making eye contact with the audience disrupts or distracts from other performances and takes no notes.

Previewing Embedded Assessment 2 and Introducing Greek Drama

ACTIVITY
4.7

Learning Targets

- Identify the knowledge and skills necessary to complete Embedded Assessment 2 successfully.
- Reflect on understanding of vocabulary, essential questions, and character relationships.

Making Connections

In this part of the unit, you will learn about Greek drama by reading *Antigone* (pronounced “An-T-o-knee”). As you read the play, you will examine the major characters and analyze their interactions with one another. You will also explore the concept of the tragic hero and how the play develops this theme.

Essential Questions

Based on your study of the first part of this unit, how would you answer the questions now?

1. How can one communicate a speaker’s voice through oral interpretation?

2. How do complex characters **advance** the plot and develop the themes of a drama?

Developing Vocabulary

Think about the Academic Vocabulary and Literary Terms you have studied so far in this unit. Which words/terms can you now move to a new category on a QHT chart? Which could you now teach to others that you were unfamiliar with at the beginning of the unit? What strategies will you use to gather knowledge of new terms independently and to develop the ability to use them accurately?

Unpacking Embedded Assessment 2

Read the assignment for Embedded Assessment 2: Writing a Literary Analysis Essay on Characterization and Theme.

Your assignment is to write an analytical essay about the effect of character interaction in the play *Antigone*. Choose a character whose words, actions, or ideas contrast with Creon’s character. Explain how these conflicting motivations contribute to Creon’s development as a tragic hero and how the character interactions advance the plot or develop themes of the play.

In your own words, summarize what you will need to know to complete this assessment successfully. With your class, create a graphic organizer to represent the skills and knowledge you will need to complete the tasks identified in the Embedded Assessment.

LEARNING STRATEGIES:
QHT, Graphic Organizer,
Predicting

My Notes

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

The verb **advance** means to move or push forward and can be used in reference to an idea or, as in this case, the plot of a story.



INDEPENDENT READING LINK

Read and Recommend

For independent reading during this part of the unit, consider another classic play with strong, compelling characters. This time, focus on Greek plays and theater. As you did previously, use a reading strategy such as note-taking, marking the text, or double-entry journals to examine the development of complex characters over the course of the play. In a group discussion, recommend your selection to peers, giving clear reasons why you are making the recommendation.

Previewing Embedded Assessment 2 and Introducing Greek Drama



WORD CONNECTIONS

Word Meanings

Does the Greek word for actor—*hypokrites*—remind you of an English word? It is close to our modern word *hypocrite*, which is someone who claims certain beliefs but acts in a way that is contrary to those beliefs. In playing a role, an actor might say or do things that he or she does not actually believe.

My Notes

Introduction to Greek Drama

3. With your group, mark the text of one of the following topics by highlighting key information.

Greek Theater

- Tragedies were produced as part of a religious festival every year in Athens.
- Awards were given to the playwright who presented the best series of three dramas.
- Plays were performed in vast outdoor amphitheaters that could seat 40,000.
- All actors were men. The Greek word for actor is *hypokrites*. They wore masks with built-in megaphones so they could be heard; they also wore platform shoes for added height.
- The stage was a slightly raised platform. Actors' movements were bold and definite.
- The Chorus—a group of actors who moved and sang together—acted as one character and spoke in unison during the Choral Odes, which separated the scenes of the drama.
- The Chorus set the mood, summarized the action, represented a point of view, sided with various characters, or warned of disaster.
- Greek theater incorporated unities of time, place, and action, which meant that there were no scene changes, and no complicated subplots; the plays took place in one day and in one place and focused on one event.
- Violent action took place offstage; messengers told the audience what happened.
- The audience knew the story ahead of time. The emotion of the characters is what they came to see.

Sophocles

- Was one of three great Greek tragic playwrights (with Aeschylus and Euripides); wrote during the “golden age” of ancient Greece
- Born in 496 BC—lived for 90 years
- Wrote over 100 plays—only seven remain
- Served his city of Colonus, near Athens, in various capacities
- Entered his plays in contests—won his first at age 28; defeated Aeschylus in that competition
- Awarded first prize about 20 times and second-place prizes all other times
- Added the third actor to the cast of his plays—before this, all dramas played with only two characters other than the Chorus

4. After completing your research, work with your group to prepare a presentation. Your presentation should summarize what you have learned and highlight key details about your topic. When viewing the presentations of others, make sure to take notes. These notes will be helpful in the next activity.

A Tragic Family

Character	Three adjectives to describe how you feel	Why do you feel this way?	What will you do?	Why do you think this is a <i>just</i> response?
Creon				
Antigone				
Ismene				
Haemon				
The Chorus				
The Guard				

My Notes

A Tragic Family

My Notes

Antigone and Her Family Background

- *Antigone* is a complete play, but it is part of a cycle of three plays, including *Oedipus Rex* and *Oedipus at Colonus*, written by Sophocles about the generations of the Cadmus family.
- The plays deal with the curse placed upon the family for a crime committed against the gods. The curse begins with a prophecy to King Laius and Queen Jocasta of Thebes that their son, Oedipus, will kill his father and marry his own mother.
- To avoid fulfillment of the prophecy, the baby Oedipus is left in the mountains to die of exposure, but was found and raised by the king and queen of Corinth, not knowing his birth parents.
- Later Oedipus unknowingly kills his father and wins the hand of Jocasta, the widowed queen, thus fulfilling the prophecy. They have four children, Antigone, Ismene, Eteocles, and Polyneices.
- When Jocasta discovers the truth, she hangs herself. When Oedipus discovers the truth, he blinds and exiles himself. He leaves his brother-in-law, Creon, to look after his children.
- Before he dies, Oedipus leaves orders that his two sons share the kingship; however, Eteocles, the first to reign, refuses to step down. Polyneices, his brother, attacks the city and his brother. They kill each other in battle.
- Creon becomes king and orders Eteocles buried with religious rites and honors. He orders that Polyneices be left unburied and uncovered for birds and animals to feed on his body. According to Greek beliefs, his soul could thus never rest. Antigone buries her brother against the order of her uncle. Thus begins the play's action.

Pronunciation Guide

Refer to online resources for explanations and examples of correct pronunciation of Greek names, such as the following helpful instructions:

- Final *e* is always pronounced: Athene = a-THEE-neh.
- *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, never as in *church*.
- *C* is pronounced soft (like *s*) before *e* and *i* sounds: otherwise it is pronounced hard (like *k*): Polyneices = poly-NI-ses.
- The same applies to *g*; soft (as in *giant*) before *e* and *i* sounds, hard (as in *gate*) otherwise.
- *Th* is always smooth, as in *thigh*, never rough, as in *they*: Athene = a-THEE-neh.
- You can pronounce the vowels as in English, but you will be a little closer to the ancient pronunciation if you pronounce them as in Romance languages (Italian, Spanish, etc.).
- *Ae* and *oe* can be pronounced like *e*.
- General rules of accent:
 - If a name has two syllables, accent the first.
 - If a name has three or more syllables, then accent the second-to-last syllable. If a name is long, accent the third-to-last syllable.

Examples: Aeschylus = ES-kih-lus or EE-skih-lus, Aphrodite = ah-froh-DI-tee, Herodotus = heh-RAH-do-tus, Thermopylae = ther-MO-pih-lee, Thucydides = thoo-SIH-di-des



INDEPENDENT READING LINK

Read and Connect

Find one or more peers who are reading an independent work by the same Greek author as you are. Together, create a trivia game like the one in Activity 4.8. Play the game with a small group.

Trivia Game

About the Author	It's a Tragedy	Greek Theater	Antigone and Her Family
\$200 He was the author of <i>Oedipus Rex</i> , <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i> , and <i>Antigone</i> .	\$200 This civilization made tragedy into an art.	\$200 This city was where tragedies were produced as part of a religious festival.	\$200 The other two plays in the series with <i>Antigone</i>
\$400 This is the number of Sophocles's plays that exist today out of a total of more than 100.	\$400 Downfall, usually ending with destruction or death	\$400 The part of a Greek play usually chanted (or sung) in unison	\$400 The King and Queen of Thebes
\$600 It was the golden age in ancient Greece.	\$600 Pity and fear, wonder and awe	\$600 Masks with built-in megaphones and platform shoes	\$600 "Your son will kill his father and marry his own mother."
\$800 This was Sophocles's age when he won his first drama competition.	\$800 A single flaw in character, or hamartia	\$800 A group of actors that moved and sang together, acting as one character	\$800 Both mother and wife of Oedipus
\$1,000 This was the number of actors Sophocles had in the cast of his plays.	\$1,000 Horrible truth that leads to release	\$1,000 The Greek word for <i>actor</i>	\$1,000 The decree of Creon that begins the action of the play

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My Notes

HAEMON: son of Creon and Eurydice, engaged to Antigone

TEIRESIAS: an old blind prophet

BOY: a young lad guiding Teiresias

GUARD: a soldier serving Creon

MESSENGER

CHORUS: Theban Elders

ATTENDANTS

[Thebes,¹ in front of the palace, which stands in the background, its main doors facing the audience. Enter Antigone leading Ismene away from the palace]

10 ANTIGONE Now, dear Ismene, my own blood sister,
do you have any sense of all the troubles
Zeus keeps bringing on the two of us,
as long as we're alive? All that misery
which stems from Oedipus? There's no suffering,
no shame, no ruin—not one dishonour—
which I have not seen in all the troubles
you and I go through. What's this they're saying now,
something our general has had proclaimed
throughout the city? Do you know of it?
Have you heard? Or have you just missed the news?
Dishonours which better fit our enemies
are now being piled up on the ones we love.

20 ISMENE I've had no word at all, Antigone,
nothing good or bad about our family,
not since we two lost both our brothers,
killed on the same day by a double blow.
And since the Argive² army, just last night,
has gone away, I don't know any more
if I've been lucky or face total ruin.

ANTIGONE I know that. That's why I brought you here,
outside the gates, so only you can hear.

ISMENE What is it? The way you look makes it seem
you're thinking of some dark and gloomy news.

30 ANTIGONE Look—what's Creon doing with our two brothers?
He's honouring one with a full funeral
and treating the other one disgracefully!
Eteocles, they say, has had his burial
according to our customary rites,
to win him honour with the dead below.
But as for Polyneices, who perished
so miserably, an order has gone out
throughout the city—that's what people say.
He's to have no funeral or **lament**,
but to be left unburied and unwept,

My Notes

GRAMMAR & USAGE
Parallel Structure

Parallel structure is the use of similar word patterns to express ideas of equal importance. It creates rhythm that can serve to create emphasis. Notice this example from lines 5 and 6: "There's no suffering, no shame, no ruin...." Here, Sophocles uses the repeated word pattern of "no" followed by a noun in each listed item. What does this structure emphasize about Antigone's experience?

lament: expression of grief

¹ **Thebes:** an influential city in ancient Greece

² **Argive army:** refers to the city of Argos, where Polyneices raised an army to fight his brother Eteocles for the throne

Soul Sisters

My Notes

rash: impulsive

- 40 a sweet treasure³ for the birds to look at,
for them to feed on to their heart's content.
That's what people say the noble Creon
has announced to you and me—I mean to me—
and now he's coming to proclaim the fact,
to state it clearly to those who have not heard.
For Creon this matter's really serious.
Anyone who acts against the order
will be stoned to death before the city.
Now you know, and you'll quickly demonstrate
whether you are nobly born, or else
a girl unworthy of her splendid ancestors.
- ISMENE Oh my poor sister, if that's what's happening,
what can I say that would be any help
to ease the situation or resolve it?
- 50 ANTIGONE Think whether you will work with me in this
and act together.
- ISMENE In what kind of work?
What do you mean?
- ANTIGONE Will you help these hands
take up Polyneices' corpse and bury it?
- ISMENE What? You're going to bury Polyneices,
when that's been made a crime for all in Thebes?
- ANTIGONE Yes. I'll do my duty to my brother—
and yours as well, if you're not prepared to.
I won't be caught betraying him.
- ISMENE You're too **rash**.
Has Creon not expressly banned that act?
- 60 ANTIGONE Yes. But he's no right to keep me from what's mine.
- ISMENE O dear. Think, Antigone. Consider
how our father died, hated and disgraced,
when those mistakes which his own search revealed
forced him to turn his hand against himself
and stab out both his eyes. Then that woman,
his mother and his wife—her double role—
destroyed her own life in a twisted noose.
Then there's our own two brothers, both butchered
in a single day—that ill-fated pair
with their own hands slaughtered one another
and brought about their common doom.
Now, the two of us are left here quite alone.
Think how we'll die far worse than all the rest,
if we defy the law and move against
the king's decree,⁴ against his royal power.
We must remember that by birth we're women,
- 70

³ **sweet treasure:** refers to Polyneices' body left unburied, which birds and other creatures will gorge on

⁴ **king's decree:** a rule or edict issued by the king

- 80 and, as such, we shouldn't fight with men.
Since those who rule are much more powerful,
we must obey in this and in events
which bring us even harsher agonies.
So I'll ask those underground for pardon—
since I'm being compelled, I will obey
those in control. That's what I'm forced to do.
It makes no sense to try to do too much.
- ANTIGONE I wouldn't urge you to. No. Not even
if you were **keen** to act. Doing this with you
would bring me no joy. So be what you want.
I'll still bury him. It would be fine to die
90 while doing that. I'll lie there with him,
with a man I love, pure and innocent,
for all my crime. My honours for the dead
must last much longer than for those up here.
I'll lie down there forever. As for you,
well, if you wish, you can show contempt
for those laws the gods all hold in honour.
- ISMENE I'm not disrespecting them. But I can't act
against the state. That's not in my nature.
- ANTIGONE Let that be your excuse. I'm going now
100 to make a burial mound for my dear brother.
- ISMENE Oh poor Antigone, I'm so afraid for you.
- ANTIGONE Don't fear for me. Set your own fate in order.
- ISMENE Make sure you don't reveal to anyone
what you intend. Keep it closely hidden.
I'll do the same.
- ANTIGONE No, no. Announce the fact— if you don't let everybody know,
I'll despise your silence even more.
- ISMENE Your heart is hot to do cold deeds.
- ANTIGONE But I know, I'll please the ones I'm duty bound to please.
- 110 ISMENE Yes, if you can. But you're after something
which you're incapable of carrying out.
- ANTIGONE Well, when my strength is gone, then I'll give up.
- ISMENE A vain attempt should not be made at all.
- ANTIGONE I'll hate you if you're going to talk that way.
And you'll rightly earn the loathing of the dead.
So leave me and my foolishness alone—
we'll get through this fearful thing. I won't suffer
anything as bad as a disgraceful death.
- ISMENE All right then, go, if that's what you think right.
120 But remember this—even though your mission
makes no sense, your friends do truly love you.

[Exit Antigone and Ismene. Enter the Chorus of Theban elders]

My Notes

keen: eager

Literary Terms

In drama, **stichomythia** is the delivery of dialogue in a rapid, fast-paced manner, with actors speaking emotionally and leaving very little time between speakers.

Soul Sisters

My Notes

Second Read

- Reread the scene to answer these text-dependent questions.
 - Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.
1. **Key Ideas and Details:** Read lines 25–47 carefully. How does Antigone summarize Creon’s proclamation? How will this ruling affect her family?
 2. **Key Ideas and Details:** In lines 62–72, why does Ismene recount their family’s history to her sister? What purpose might she have for this reminder?
 3. **Key Ideas and Details:** The conflict between Antigone and Ismene becomes clearly stated in lines 92–98. Explain this conflict and how it advances the plot.
 4. **Craft and Structure:** What effect is created by the juxtaposition of the terms *hate* and *love* in lines 114 and 121? What does the use of these terms reveal about each sister?

5. **Key Ideas and Details:** How does the play build tension and conflict between the two sisters?

My Notes

Working from the Text

6. Reread the opening scene between Antigone and Ismene. Take notes on the two sisters in the graphic organizer. Be sure to cite line numbers when noting textual evidence.

Character Analysis in the Opening Scene

Character	Indirect Characterization That Defines Each Character	Quotations that Show Character Intent or Emotion	Adjectives to Describe the Character (include textual evidence)
Antigone		“You’re too rash. Has Creon not expressly banned that act?” (lines 59–60)	
Ismene			

7. With a partner, choose a section of the text and rehearse with appropriate vocal delivery. In this opening scene, Antigone and Ismene quickly build tension and conflict between their characters with their rapid speech, or **stichomythia**. Practice this convention as you read and incorporate appropriate gestures.



**INDEPENDENT
READING LINK**

Read and Connect

Ask a partner to work with you. Choose a dialogue from your independent reading text. If possible, use a dialogue that includes **stichomythia**, or rapid speech. Practice reading the conversation with your partner, and then read it to a small group. Repeat the activity with your partner’s independent reading text.

Check Your Understanding

- What key information about the Cadmus family is revealed in the opening scene?
- What are the sisters’ conflicting motivations?
- How does Sophocles use the sisters’ interaction to advance the plot?

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Discussion Groups, Oral Reading, Paraphrasing

Literary Terms

An **ode** is a lyric poem expressing the feelings or thoughts of a speaker, often celebrating a person, an event, or a thing.

My Notes

Learning Targets

- Analyze the organization of ideas, meanings of images, and details in a text.
- Demonstrate understanding of an ode by paraphrasing succinctly.

The Greek Chorus

In Greek drama, the choral **odes** have many purposes. Even though the Chorus is composed of a number of individuals, it functions as one character.

One member of the Chorus serves as the Chorus Leader. That person participates in a dialogue between himself/herself and the rest of the Chorus, or represents the Chorus when speaking to another character.

1. Review the information regarding the Chorus in Activity 4.7. Compare and contrast the purpose of a Chorus in Greek theater with the purpose of a Chorus in other contexts, such as in a song, a musical, or a Shakespearean play. Create a Venn diagram or another graphic organizer for your comparison.

Preview

In this activity, you will read the first ode of the play and analyze its organization of ideas, meanings of images, and details in the text.

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- In the First Ode, the Chorus comments on events that happened before the play opens and that set the events of the play in motion. As you read the First Ode with your group, have one person act as the Chorus Leader while the rest of the group reads the Chorus lines. After you have read the text through once, add stage movement to your second reading. In a Greek play, the Chorus moves from right to left while chanting a strophe and from left to right while chanting the antistrophe as they dance across the stage. (Since the choral odes in Greek theater were usually accompanied by soft music, you may choose to have group members hum or beat out a soft rhythm with their hands as well.)

CHORUS—**Strophe 1**²

FIRST ODE¹

O ray of sunlight,
most beautiful that ever shone
on Thebes, city of the seven gates,
you've appeared at last,
you glowing eye of golden day,
moving above the streams of Dirce,³
driving into headlong flight
the white-shield warrior from Argos,
who marched here fully armed,
now forced back by your sharper power.

130

CHORUS LEADER

Against our land he marched,
sent here by the warring claims
of Polyneices, with piercing screams,
an eagle flying above our land,
covered wings as white as snow,
and **hordes** of warriors in arms,
helmets topped with horsehair crests.

CHORUS—**Antistrophe 1**⁴

S

tanding above our homes,
he ranged around our seven gates,
with threats to swallow us
and spears thirsting to kill.
Before his jaws had had their fill
and gorged themselves on Theban blood,
before Hephaistos⁵ pine-torch flames
had seized our towers, our fortress crown,
he went back, driven in retreat.
Behind him rings the din of war—
his enemy, the Theban dragon-snake,
too difficult for him to overcome.

140

CHORUS LEADER

Zeus hates an arrogant boasting tongue.
Seeing them march here in a mighty stream,
in all their clanging golden pride,
he hurled his fire and struck the man,
up there, on our battlements, as he began
to scream aloud his victory.

150

CHORUS—**Strophe 2**

The man swung down, torch still in hand,
and smashed into **unyielding** earth—
the one who not so long ago attacked,
who launched his furious, enraged assault,
to blast us, breathing raging storms.
But things turned out not as he'd hoped.

160

¹ **First Ode:** odes are choral songs chanted by the Chorus in a Greek tragedy

² **Strophe 1:** part of the ode the Chorus chants while moving right to left across the stage

³ **streams of Dirce:** stream near Thebes

⁴ **Antistrophe 1:** part of the ode the Chorus chants while moving back across the stage from left to right

⁵ **Hephaistos:** blacksmith of the gods; he hammered out lightning bolts for Zeus

My Notes

hordes: huge crowds

unyielding: unbending

Chorus Lines

My Notes

Great war god Ares⁶ assisted us—
he smashed them down and doomed them all
to a very different fate.

CHORUS LEADER

Seven captains at seven gates
matched against seven equal warriors
paid Zeus⁷ their full bronze tribute,
the god who turns the battle tide,
all but that pair of wretched men,
born of one father and one mother, too—
who set their conquering spears against each other
and then both shared a common death.

170

CHORUS—**Antistrophe 2**

Now victory with her glorious name
has come, bringing joy to well-armed Thebes.
The battle's done—let's strive now to forget
with songs and dancing all night long,
with Bacchus⁸ leading us to make Thebes shake.

Second Read

- Reread the scene to answer these text-dependent questions.
- Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.

2. **Craft and Structure:** Contrast the imagery used by the Chorus and the Chorus Leader in Strophe 1. How do these images show the different tones, or attitudes, that the speakers have?

3. **Craft and Structure:** In lines 164–165, what does the Chorus mean by saying “he ... doomed them all to a very different fate”? Include pertinent details from preceding lines in your answer.

⁶ **Ares:** god of war

⁷ **Zeus:** supreme ruler of all the gods on Mount Olympus; also known as the weather god who controlled thunder, lightning, and rain

⁸ **Bacchus:** Roman god of wine; equated to Dionysius, the Greek god of wine

Enter the King

My Notes

hedge: avoid giving a clear response

avert: prevent

[Enter a guard, coming toward the palace]

260	GUARD	My lord, I can't say I've come out of breath by running here, making my feet move fast. Many times I stopped to think things over—and then I'd turn around, retrace my steps. My mind was saying many things to me, "You fool, why go to where you know for sure your punishment awaits?"—"And now, poor man, why are you hesitating yet again? If Creon finds this out from someone else, how will you escape being hurt?" Such matters kept my mind preoccupied. And so I went, slowly and reluctantly, and thus made a short road turn into a lengthy one.
270	GUARD	But then the view that I should come to you won out. If what I have to say is nothing, I'll say it nonetheless. For I've come here clinging to the hope that I'll not suffer anything that's not part of my destiny.
	CREON	What's happening that's made you so upset?
	GUARD	I want to tell you first about myself. I did not do it. And I didn't see the one who did. So it would be unjust if I should come to grief.
	CREON	You hedge so much. Clearly you have news of something ominous.
280	GUARD	Yes. Strange things that make me pause a lot.
	CREON	Why not say it and then go—just leave.
	GUARD	All right, I'll tell you. It's about the corpse. Someone has buried it and disappeared, after spreading thirsty dust onto the flesh and undertaking all appropriate rites.
	CREON	What are you saying? What man would dare this?
290	GUARD	I don't know. There was no sign of digging, no marks of any pick axe or a mattock. The ground was dry and hard and very smooth, without a wheel track. Whoever did it left no trace. When the first man on day watch revealed it to us, we were all amazed. The corpse was hidden, but not in a tomb. It was lightly covered up with dirt, as if someone wanted to avert a curse. There was no trace of a wild animal or dogs who'd come to rip the corpse apart. Then the words flew round among us all, with every guard accusing someone else. We were about to fight, to come to blows—no one was there to put a stop to it. Every one of us was responsible,
300		

Enter the King

My Notes

360

still has my respect, then understand this—
I swear to you on oath—unless you find
the one whose hands really buried him,
unless you bring him here before my eyes,
then death for you will never be enough.
No, not before you're hung up still alive
and you confess to this gross, violent act.
That way you'll understand in future days,
when there's a profit to be gained from theft,
you'll learn that it's not good to be in love
with every kind of monetary gain.
You'll know more men are ruined than are saved
when they earn profits from dishonest schemes.

GUARD

Do I have your permission to speak now,
or do I just turn around and go away?

CREON
do

But I find your voice so irritating—
n't you realize that?

370

GUARD

Where does it hurt? Is it in your ears or in your mind?

CREON

Why try to question where I feel my pain?

GUARD

The man who did it—he upsets your mind.
I offend your ears.

CREON

My, my, it's clear to see
it's natural for you to chatter on.

GUARD

Perhaps. But I never did this.

CREON

This and more—you sold your life for silver.

GUARD

How strange and sad when the one who sorts this
out gets it all wrong.

CREON

Well, enjoy your sophisticated views.
But if you don't reveal to me who did this,
you'll just confirm how much your treasonous gains
have made you suffer.

380

[Exit Creon back into the palace. The doors close behind him]

GUARD

Well, I hope he's found. That would be best. But
whether caught or not—
and that's something sheer chance will bring about—
you won't see me coming here again.
This time, against all hope and expectation,
I'm still unhurt. I owe the gods great thanks.

[Exit the Guard away from the palace]

SE

COND ODE

CHORUS—**Strophe 1**

390

There are many strange and wonderful things,
but nothing more strangely wonderful than man.
He moves across the white-capped ocean seas
blasted by winter storms, carving his way
under the surging waves engulfing him.

Enter the King

My Notes

3. **Key Ideas and Details:** Review lines 219–239. How does Creon justify treating the brothers so differently after their deaths? Do you think his different treatment of them is justified? Find evidence from the text to support your answer.

4. **Key Ideas and Details:** Reread lines 242–248. Using evidence from the text, discuss how the Chorus’s view of Creon’s control seems to have changed from the beginning of the scene.

5. **Craft and Structure:** Explain the hyperbole in lines 305–306. What emotion does this exaggerated imagery imply?

6. **Key Ideas and Details:** In line 323, why does the Chorus Leader wonder if this act could “not be something from the gods”?

7. **Key Ideas and Details:** Compare and contrast Creon’s attitude toward the Chorus in lines 324–340 to his previous speech at the start of this scene (lines 189–192). How has his tone shifted?

Enter the King

My Notes

Lines 322–382 (and following stage directions)

Emotions, Actions	What Creon Says
What Creon Does	What Others Say About Creon

12. Summarize the main idea for each part of the Second Ode.

13. Consider how Creon portrays two sides of his character at the beginning and at the end of this scene. Describe Creon's character, and cite textual evidence for your interpretation.

Writing to Sources: Explanatory Text

Write an explanatory paragraph that compares and contrasts the development of Creon's character from the beginning to the end of this scene. Explain whether he is a dynamic or a static character, and why you think so. Explain whether there is a static character. Be sure to:

- Begin with a clear thesis that states your position.
- Include textual evidence and commentary in a well-organized manner.
- Use comparison/contrast transitions to link ideas and details.

Learning Targets

- Analyze different characters' conflicting motivations.
- Evaluate how the interaction of complex characters advances a plot or develops a theme.

Preview

In this activity, you will begin by reviewing what you have already learned about the motivations of Antigone and Creon, and then you will continue reading the play and analyze how their interaction advances the plot.

Character Motivations

1. Before you read the next section, use the following graphic organizer to review Antigone's and Creon's underlying motivations.

Antigone	Creon
Concern about the burial of Polyneices:	
Attitude about the power of the gods:	

2. Up to this point in the play, the drama's two main characters have not been on stage at the same time. What is the effect of Sophocles's choice to not have the two main characters interact on the stage at this point in the plot? Predict how you think the plot will unfold when Antigone and Creon are together on the stage.
3. Use your notes to draft a statement about how the conflict between Antigone and Creon conveys a theme related to justice.
4. Predict how the interaction of these two characters will advance the plot of the play.

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Oral Reading, Marking the Text, Graphic Organizer, Diffusing, Drafting

My Notes

Conflicting Motivations

My Notes

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- As you read the following scene, mark the text for evidence of each character’s motivations and beliefs.
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

[Enter the Guard, with Antigone]

CHORUS LEADER What’s this? I fear some omen from the gods.
I can’t deny what I see here so clearly—
that young girl there—it’s Antigone.
Oh you poor girl, daughter of Oedipus,
child of a such a father, so unfortunate,
what’s going on? Surely they’ve not brought you
here
430 because you’ve disobeyed the royal laws,
because they’ve caught you acting foolishly?

GUARD This here’s the one who carried out the act.
We caught her as she was burying the corpse.
Where’s Creon?

[The palace doors open. Enter Creon with attendants]

CHORUS LEADER He’s coming from the house—and just in time.

CREON Why have I come “just in time”? What’s happening?
What is it?

GUARD My lord, human beings should never take an oath
there’s something they’ll not do—for later thoughts
contradict what they first meant. I’d have sworn
440 I’d not soon venture here again. Back then,
the threats you made brought me a lot of grief.
But there’s no joy as great as what we pray for
against all hope. And so I have come back,
breaking that oath I swore. I bring this girl,
captured while she was honouring the grave.
This time we did not draw lots. No. This time
I was the lucky man, not someone else.
And now, my lord, take her for questioning.
Convict her. Do as you wish. As for me,
450 by rights I’m free and clear of all this trouble.

CREON This girl here—how did you catch her? And where?

GUARD She was burying that man. Now you know
all there is to know.

CREON Do you understand just what you’re saying? Are
your words the truth?

GUARD We saw this girl giving that dead man’s corpse
full burial rites—an act you’d made illegal.
Is what I say simple and clear enough?

CREON How did you see her, catch her in the act?

460 GUARD
It happened this way. When we got there,
after hearing those awful threats from you,
we swept off all the dust covering the corpse,
so the damp body was completely bare.
Then we sat down on rising ground up wind,
to escape the body's putrid rotting stench.
We traded insults just to stay awake,
in case someone was careless on the job.
That's how we spent the time right up 'til noon,
when the sun's bright circle in the sky
had moved half way and it was burning hot.

470 Then suddenly a swirling windstorm came,
whipping clouds of dust up from the ground,
filling the plain—some heaven-sent trouble.
In that level place the dirt storm damaged
all the forest growth, and the air around
was filled with dust for miles. We shut our mouths
and just endured this **scourge** sent from the gods.
A long time passed. The storm came to an end.
That's when we saw the girl. She was shrieking—
a distressing painful cry, just like a bird
who's seen an empty nest, its fledglings gone.

480 That's how she was when she saw the naked corpse.
She screamed out a lament, and then she swore,
calling evil curses down upon the ones
who'd done this. Then right away her hands
threw on the thirsty dust. She lifted up
a finely made bronze jug and then three times
poured out her tributes to the dead.
When we saw that, we rushed up right away
and grabbed her. She was not afraid at all.
We charged her with her previous offence
as well as this one. She just kept standing there,
denying nothing. That made me happy—
though it was painful, too. For it's a joy
escaping troubles which affect oneself,
but painful to bring evil on one's friends.
But all that is of less concern to me
than my own safety.

490 CREON
You there—you with your face
bent down towards the ground, what do you say?
Do you deny you did this or admit it?

500 ANTIGONE
I admit I did it. I won't deny that.

CREON *[to the Guard]*
You're dismissed—go where you want. You're free—
no serious charges made against you.

[Exit the Guard. Creon turns to interrogate Antigone]

Tell me briefly—not in some lengthy speech—
were you aware there was a proclamation
forbidding what you did?

My Notes

scourge: instrument of suffering

Conflicting Motivations

My Notes

ANTIGONE

I'd heard of it. How could I not? It was public knowledge.

CREON

And yet you dared to break those very laws?

ANTIGONE

Yes. Zeus did not announce those laws to me. And Justice living with the gods below sent no such laws for men. I did not think anything which you proclaimed strong enough to let a mortal override the gods and their unwritten and unchanging laws. They're not just for today or yesterday, but exist forever, and no one knows where they first appeared. So I did not mean to let a fear of any human will lead to my punishment among the gods.

510

I know all too well I'm going to die—how could I not?—it makes no difference what you decree. And if I have to die before my time, well, I count that a gain. When someone has to live the way I do, surrounded by so many evil things, how can she fail to find a benefit in death? And so for me meeting this fate won't bring any pain. But if I'd allowed my own mother's dead son to just lie there, an unburied corpse, then I'd feel distress. What's going on here does not hurt me at all. If you think what I'm doing now is stupid, perhaps I'm being charged with foolishness by someone who's a fool.

520

CHORUS LEADER

It's clear enough the spirit in this girl is passionate—her father was the same. She has no sense of compromise in times of trouble.

530

CREON [*to the Chorus Leader*]

But you should know the most **obdurate** wills are those most prone to break. The strongest iron **tempered** in the fire to make it really hard—that's the kind you see most often shatter. I'm well aware the most tempestuous horses are tamed by one small bit. Pride has no place in anyone who is his neighbour's slave. This girl here was already very **insolent** in contravening laws we had proclaimed. Here she again displays her proud contempt—having done the act, she now boasts of it. She laughs at what she's done. Well, in this case, if she gets her way and goes unpunished, then she's the man here, not me. No. She may be my sister's child, closer to me by blood than anyone belonging to my house

540

550



WORD CONNECTIONS

Multiple Meanings
The word *passionate* has several meanings related to one idea: having or showing strong emotions. Can you figure out the variations in tone or meaning of this word? Which meaning is most accurate for the context used in line 535?

obdurate: hardhearted or inflexible

tempered: hardened

insolent: disrespectful



WORD CONNECTIONS

Roots and Affixes
Contra- is a commonly used prefix, meaning “against.” A common root word is *venire* or *vene*, meaning “to come.” Knowing these two word parts, what is the meaning of “contravening” in line 545?

Conflicting Motivations

My Notes

ANTIGONE That may be, but Hades² still desires equal rites for both.

CREON A good man does not wish what we give him to be the same an evil man receives.

ANTIGONE Who knows? In the world below perhaps such actions are no crime.

CREON An enemy can never be a friend, not even in death.

ANTIGONE But my nature is to love. I cannot hate.

600 CREON Then go down to the dead. If you must love, love them. No woman's going to govern me—no, no—not while I'm still alive.

[Enter two attendants from the house bringing Ismene to Creon]

CHORUS LEADER Ismene's coming. There—right by the door. She's crying. How she must love her sister! From her forehead a cloud casts its shadow down across her darkly flushing face—and drops its rain onto her lovely cheeks.

610 CREON You there—you snake lurking in my house, sucking out my life's blood so secretly. I'd no idea I was nurturing two pests, who aimed to rise against my throne. Come here. Tell me this—do you admit you played your part in this burial, or will you swear an oath you had no knowledge of it?

ISMENE I did it—I admit it, and she'll back me up. So I bear the guilt as well.

ANTIGONE No, no—justice will not allow you to say that. You didn't want to. I didn't work with you.

ISMENE But now you're in trouble, I'm not ashamed of suffering, too, as your companion.

620 ANTIGONE Hades and the dead can say who did it—I don't love a friend whose love is only words.

ISMENE You're my sister. Don't dishonour me. Let me respect the dead and die with you.

ANTIGONE Don't try to share my death or make a claim to actions which you did not do. I'll die—and that will be enough.

ISMENE But if you're gone, what is there in life for me to love?

ANTIGONE Ask Creon. He's the one you care about.

ISMENE Why hurt me like this? It doesn't help you.

² **Hades:** King of the Underworld and god of the dead

Conflicting Motivations

My Notes

inevitable: sure to happen

sovereign: king

No more delay. You slaves, take them inside.
From this point on they must act like women
and have no liberty to wander off.
Even bold men run when they see Hades
coming close to them to snatch their lives.

[The attendants take Antigone and Ismene into the palace, leaving Creon and the Chorus on stage]

THIRD

ODE

CHORUS—Strophe 1

670

Those who live without tasting evil
have happy lives—for when the gods
shake a house to its foundations,
then **inevitable** disasters strike,
falling upon whole families,
just as a surging ocean swell
running before cruel Thracian winds
across the dark trench of the sea
churns up the deep black sand
and crashes headlong on the cliffs,
which scream in pain against the wind.

Antistrophe 1

680

I see this house's age-old sorrows,
the house of Labdakos³ children,
sorrows falling on the sorrows of the dead,
one generation bringing no relief
to generations after it—some god
strikes at them—on and on without an end.
For now the light which has been shining
over the last roots of Oedipus' house
is being cut down with a bloody knife
belonging to the gods below—
for foolish talk and frenzy in the soul.

Strophe 2

690

Oh Zeus, what human trespasses
can check your power? Even Sleep,
who casts his nets on everything,
cannot master that—nor can the months,
the tireless months the gods control.
A **sovereign** who cannot grow old,
you hold Olympus as your own,
in all its glittering magnificence.
From now on into all future time,
as in the past, your law holds firm.
It never enters lives of human beings
in its full force without disaster.

³ Labdakos: father to Laius, grandfather to Oedipus

Conflicting Motivations

My Notes

8. **Key Ideas and Details:** Why does Antigone admit what she has done even though she knows Creon will punish her? Provide evidence from the text to support your inference.

9. **Craft and Structure:** What is the meaning of the metaphors Creon uses in lines 538–542? What do they imply about how he will treat Antigone?

10. **Key Ideas and Details:** In lines 570–577, what key point do Creon and Antigone disagree on?

11. **Key Ideas and Details:** Consider the juxtaposition of lines 597–598. What do these brief statements by Antigone and Creon reveal about why these two characters disagree?

12. **Key Ideas and Details:** How and why has Ismene’s attitude changed since the beginning of the play?

13. **Craft and Structure:** What key information does Ismene reveal in line 650, and how does Creon respond? Why?

14. **Craft and Structure:** In Strophe 1, what extended metaphor does the Chorus use to portray a family punished by the gods?

Conflicting Motivations

My Notes

Language and Writer's Craft: Consulting a Style Manual

Careful writers not only learn the art of writing; they also learn the mechanics. One way to do that is to consult style manuals about questions of usage. Many different manuals exist. Following are a few that you may find helpful. Check with your teacher to see whether she or he has a preference for the style manual that you use.

- *Chicago Manual of Style*
- *Elements of Style*
- *MLA Handbook*
- *MLA Style Manual*
- *New York Times Manual*
- *Oxford Guide to Style/New Hart's Rules*
- *Turabian*

In addition to this list, there are many online resources that are useful, including Purdue University's Online Writing Lab. Research other possible online sources and bookmark them for future reference.

PRACTICE The underlined words and phrases in the following paragraph contain usage errors. Use a style manual—either online or print—to identify and correct the usage errors.

In the drama of Sophocles, characters try to change fate, but find they're efforts have no affect. They learn that, in a battle between an individual and fate, the individual will loose; any attempt to avoid the events prophesied by the Oracle prove to be no better then doing nothing at all.

Check Your Understanding

Writing to Sources: Explanatory Text

Write an explanatory paragraph about two characters of your choice from the scene you have just read. Identify their conflicting motivations. Explain how the characters' interactions advance the plot or develop a theme. Be sure to:

- Write a topic sentence that identifies two characters and briefly describes their conflicting motivations.
- Comment on the conflict between the characters and clearly explain how it advances the plot or develops the theme. Make sure to briefly summarize the theme.
- Use a coherent organization structure. Make connections between specific words and images, and the ideas they convey.
- Refer to a style manual to ensure that your writing and editing follow accepted guidelines.

Learning Targets

- Analyze how a minor character can serve as a foil to a major character.
- Create a working outline for an essay analyzing a character foil.

Preview

In this activity, you will read lines 710–893 of *Antigone* and create an outline for an essay analyzing a character foil.

Foil Characters

1. Consider the three characters who have interacted with Creon so far. How was each one different from Creon?

Guard:

Antigone:

Ismene:

2. Which of these characters do you think has served as the strongest **foil** for Creon? How did this foil help develop and highlight Creon’s character?

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- Use two different colors to mark the text as follows:
 - Use one color to highlight evidence of Haemon’s character as it is revealed by his words, thoughts, and actions.
 - Use another color to highlight Creon’s character traits that are revealed or emphasized through his interactions with Haemon.
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

[The palace doors open]

710 CHORUS LEADER Here comes Haemon,
your only living son. Is he grieving
the fate of Antigone, his bride,
bitter that his marriage hopes are gone?

CREON We’ll soon find out—more accurately
than any prophet here could indicate.

[Enter Haemon from the palace]

My son, have you heard the sentence that’s
been passed
upon your bride? And have you now come here
angry at your father? Or are you loyal to me,
on my side no matter what I do?

720 HAEMON Father, I’m yours. For me your judgments
and the ways you act on them are good—
I shall follow them. I’ll not consider

LEARNING STRATEGIES:
Outlining, Marking the Text,
Drafting

My Notes

Literary Terms

A **foil** is a minor character whose actions or thoughts are juxtaposed with those of a major character in order to highlight key attributes of the major character.

An Epic Foil

My Notes

culprit: person who has committed a crime
perjure: make a liar of

CREON

730

740

750

760

770

any marriage a greater benefit
than your fine leadership.

Indeed, my son,
that's how your heart should always be resolved,
to stand behind your father's judgment on every
issue. That's what men pray for—
obedient children growing up at home
who will pay back their father's enemies,
evil to them for evil done to him,
while honouring his friends as much as he does.
A man who fathers useless children—
what can one say of him except he's bred
troubles for himself, and much to laugh at
for those who fight against him? So, my son,
don't ever throw good sense aside for pleasure,
for some woman's sake. You understand
how such embraces can turn freezing cold
when an evil woman shares your life at home.
What greater wound is there than a false friend?
So spit this girl out—she's your enemy.
Let her marry someone else in Hades.
Since I caught her clearly disobeying,
the only **culprit** in the entire city,
I won't **perjure** myself before the state.
No—I'll kill her. And so let her appeal
to Zeus, the god of blood relationships.
If I foster any lack of full respect
in my own family, I surely do the same
with those who are not linked to me by blood.
The man who acts well with his household
will be found a just man in the city.
I'd trust such a man to govern wisely
or to be content with someone ruling him.
And in the thick of battle at his post
he'll stand firm beside his fellow soldier,
a loyal, brave man. But anyone who's proud
and violates our laws or thinks he'll tell
our leaders what to do, a man like that
wins no praise from me. No. We must obey
whatever man the city puts in charge,
no matter what the issue—great or small,
just or unjust. For there's no greater evil
than a lack of leadership. That destroys
whole cities, turns households into ruins,
and in war makes soldiers break and run away.
When men succeed, what keeps their lives secure
in almost every case is their obedience.
That's why they must support those in control,
and never let some woman beat us down.
If we must fall from power, let that come
at some man's hand—at least, we won't be called
inferior to any woman.

HAEMON And yours and mine—
 and for the gods below.

CREON You woman's slave—
 don't try to win me over.

HAEMON What do you want—
 to speak and never hear someone reply?

CREON You'll never marry her while she's alive.

HAEMON Then she'll die—and in her death kill someone else.

860 CREON Are you so insolent you threaten me?

HAEMON Where's the threat in challenging a bad decree?

CREON You'll regret parading what you think like this—
 you—a person with an empty brain!

HAEMON If you were not my father, I might say
 you were not thinking straight.

CREON Would you, indeed?
 Well, then, by Olympus, I'll have you know
 you'll be sorry for demeaning me
 with all these insults.

[Creon turns to his attendants]

870 HAEMON No. Don't ever hope for that. She'll not die
 with me just standing there. And as for you—
 your eyes will never see my face again.
 So let your rage charge on among your friends
 who want to stand by you in this.

[Exit Haemon, running back into the palace]

CHORUS LEADER My lord, Haemon left in such a hurry.
 He's angry—in a young man at his age
 the mind turns bitter when he's feeling hurt.

880 CREON Let him dream up or carry out great deeds
 beyond the power of man, he'll not save these girls—
 their fate is sealed.

CHORUS LEADER Are you going to kill them both?

CREON No—not the one whose hands are clean. You're right.

CHORUS LEADER How do you plan to kill Antigone?

CREON I'll take her on a path no people use,
 and hide her in a cavern in the rocks,
 while still alive. I'll set out provisions,
 as much as **piety** requires, to make sure
 the city is not totally corrupted.

My Notes

piety: devotion to religion;
fulfillment of religious obligations

An Epic Foil

My Notes

890

Then she can speak her prayers to Hades,
the only god she worships, for success
avoiding death—or else, at least, she’ll learn,
although too late, how it’s a waste of time
to work to honour those whom Hades holds.

Second Read

- Reread the scene to answer these text-dependent questions.
 - Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.
3. **Key Ideas and Details:** Reread lines 727–731. How does this statement help you to understand what Creon expects from his son in this situation?
 4. **Craft and Structure:** Haemon delivers a well-organized and moving argument to Creon in defense of Antigone in lines 776–819. Identify the different rhetorical appeals you can find in it: ethos, logos, and pathos.
 5. **Key Ideas and Details:** In lines 840–850, what are Creon and Haemon arguing about? What prejudices does Creon reveal, and what do they tell you about Creon’s character?
 6. **Craft and Structure:** Whose death (besides Antigone’s) do you think is foreshadowed in line 859: “Then she’ll die—and in her death kill someone else”?
 7. **Key Ideas and Details:** One of the characteristics of a tragic hero is “a good person who is brought down by an ‘act of injustice.’” Explain why Creon’s choice of death for Antigone is an “act of injustice.”

An Epic Foil

My Notes

Textual Evidence with Commentary:

IV. Topic Sentence 3:

Textual Evidence with Commentary:

Textual Evidence with Commentary:

Textual Evidence with Commentary:

V. Concluding Statement:

Learning Targets

- Analyze choral odes for author’s purpose, literary elements, and theme.
- Present well-reasoned ideas supported with textual evidence in discussion groups.

Preview

In this activity, you will review the purpose of choral odes in Greek drama and analyze their function in *Antigone*.

Analyzing Choral Odes

1. Review the Introduction to Greek Drama notes in Activity 4.7. List the various purposes of the choral odes.

2. Reflect on the first three odes that you have read previously. Complete the graphic organizer later in this activity to analyze the purpose of each ode.

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- In this section of the play, the power of love (Eros) is juxtaposed against Antigone’s impending death. As you read the following passage, mark the text for the literary elements below and annotate in the margins with inferences exploring the ancient Greeks’ beliefs about love and death:
 - diction
 - allusions
 - figurative language
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

FO
CHORUS—**Strophe**

URTH DE O

O Eros,¹ the conqueror in every fight,
Eros, who **squanders** all men’s wealth,
who sleeps at night on girls’ soft cheeks,
and roams across the ocean seas
and through the shepherd’s hut—
no immortal god escapes from you,
nor any man, who lives but for a day.
And the one whom you possess goes mad.

900

LEARNING STRATEGIES:
Oral Reading, Summarize,
Marking the Text, Graphic
Organizer

My Notes

squanders: wastes

¹ **Eros:** god of love and son of Aphrodite

Odes to Love and Death

perverting: corrupting



WORD CONNECTIONS

Word Relationships

The Choral Leader says that Antigone is “going to her bridal room” (line 912). He uses this as a **euphemism**, a word or phrase used in place of another word or phrase that is considered too harsh. In this context, the phrase *bridal room* refers to the place where Antigone is going to die. What is the effect of the Choral Leader using this euphemism?

My Notes

Antistrophe

Even in good men you twist their minds,
perverting them to their own ruin.
You provoke these men to family strife.
The bride’s desire seen glittering in her eyes—
that conquers everything, its power
enthroned beside eternal laws, for there
the goddess Aphrodite works her will,
whose ways are irresistible.

[Antigone enters from the palace with attendants who are taking her away to her execution]

910 CHORAL LEADER When I look at her I forget my place.
I lose restraint and can’t hold back my tears—
Antigone going to her bridal room
where all are laid to rest in death.

COMMOS

ANTIGONE—Strophe 1

Look at me, my native citizens,
as I go on my final journey,
as I gaze upon the sunlight one last time,
which I’ll never see again—for Hades,
who brings all people to their final sleep,
leads me on, while I’m still living,
down to the shores of Acheron.²
I’ve not yet had my bridal chant,
nor has any wedding song been sung—
for my marriage is to Acheron.

920

CHORUS

Surely you carry fame with you and praise,
as you move to the deep home of the dead.
You were not stricken by lethal disease
or paid your wages with a sword.
No. You were in charge of your own fate.
So of all living human beings, you alone
make your way down to Hades still alive.

930

ANTIGONE—Antistrophe 1

I’ve heard about a guest of ours,
daughter of Tantalus,³ from Phrygia—
she went to an excruciating death
in Sipylus,⁴ right on the mountain peak.
The stone there, just like clinging ivy,
wore her down, and now, so people say,
the snow and rain never leave her there,

² **Acheron:** a river in Hades across which the dead were ferried

³ **Tantalus:** son of Zeus who was punished by being “tantalized” by food and drink that were always just out of his reach

⁴ **Sipylus:** mountain ruled by Tantalus; location of the weeping stone formation of Niobe

Odes to Love and Death

epode: final stanza of the ode; follows the strophe and antistrophe

My Notes

libations: liquid gifts to a god

ANTIGONE—**Epode**

Without lament, without a friend,
and with no marriage song, I'm being led
in this miserable state, along my final road.
So wretched that I no longer have the right
to look upon the sun, that sacred eye.
But my fate prompts no tears, and no
friend mourns.

990 CREON

Don't you know that no one faced with death
would ever stop the singing and the groans,
if that would help? Take her and shut her up,
as I have ordered, in her tomb's embrace.
And get it done as quickly as you can.
Then leave her there alone, all by herself—
she can sort out whether she wants suicide
or remains alive, buried in a place like that.
As far as she's concerned, we bear no guilt.
But she's lost her place living here with us.

1000 ANTIGONE

Oh my tomb and bridal chamber—
my eternal hollow dwelling place,
where I go to join my people. Most of them
have perished—Persephone⁶ has welcomed them
among the dead. I'm the last one, dying here
the most evil death by far, as I move down
before the time allotted for my life is done.
But I go nourishing the vital hope
my father will be pleased to see me come,
and you, too, my mother, will welcome me,
as well as you, my own dear brother.
When you died, with my own hands I washed you.
I arranged your corpse and at the grave mound
poured out **libations**. But now, Polyneices,
this is my reward for covering your corpse.
However, for wise people I was right
to honour you. I'd never have done it
for children of my own, not as their mother,
nor for a dead husband lying in decay—
no, not in defiance of the citizens.

1010

What law do I appeal to, claiming this?
If my husband died, there'd be another one,
and if I were to lose a child of mine
I'd have another with some other man.
But since my father and my mother, too,
are hidden away in Hades' house,
I'll never have another living brother.
That was the law I used to honour you.
But Creon thought that I was in the wrong

1020

⁶ **Persephone:** goddess of the underworld; she was abducted by Hades and forced to spend one third of each year there, which is the winter during which nothing blooms or grows

Odes to Love and Death

My Notes

Antistrophe 1

1070

But the power of fate is full of mystery.
There's no evading it, no, not with wealth,
or war, or walls, or black sea-beaten ships.
And the hot-tempered child of Dryas,⁸
king of the Edonians, was put in prison,
closed up in the rocks by Dionysus,⁹
for his angry mocking of the god.

There the dreadful flower of his rage
slowly withered, and he came to know
the god who in his frenzy he had mocked
with his own tongue. For he had tried
to hold in check women in that frenzy
inspired by the god, the Bacchanalian fire.
More than that—he'd made the Muses angry,
challenging the gods who love the flute.

1080 Strophe 2

Beside the black rocks where the twin seas meet,
by Thracian Salmydessos at the Bosphorus,
close to the place where Ares dwells,
the war god witnessed the unholy wounds
which blinded the two sons of Phineus,¹⁰
inflicted by his savage wife—the sightless holes
cried out for someone to avenge those blows
made with her sharpened comb in blood-stained
hands.

Antistrophe 2

1090

In their misery they wept, lamenting
their wretched suffering, sons of a mother
whose marriage had gone wrong. And yet,
she was an offspring of an ancient family,
the race of Erechtheus, raised far away,
in caves surrounded by her father's winds,
Boreas' child, a girl who raced with horses
across steep hills—child of the gods.
But she, too, my child, suffered much
from the immortal Fates.

⁸ **child of Dryas:** Dryas' son, who objected to the worship of Dionysus, was imprisoned and driven mad; later he was blinded by Zeus as additional punishment.

⁹ **Dionysus:** Greek god of wine and son of Zeus

¹⁰ **Phineus:** King of Thrace, who imprisoned his first wife Cleopatra; his new wife blinded Cleopatra's two sons out of jealousy.

Odes to Love and Death

My Notes

7. **Craft and Structure:** Several times in the scene, Antigone’s tomb is referred to as her bridal chamber. How does this affect the mood of the audience or reader?

8. **Craft and Structure:** In lines 1072–1073, what does the Chorus mean by “the dreadful flower of his rage slowly withered”?

9. **Key Ideas and Details:** How do gods and fate play a role in this scene?

Working from the Text

10. After reading the fourth and fifth odes, refer to the following graphic organizer to analyze the purpose of each ode.

11. Use the following questions to guide a group discussion of the ideas in this passage. Provide textual support for your opinions.

- What attitudes and ideas about love and death are conveyed in this scene?
- How are these ideas similar to or different from your culture’s attitude toward love or death?
- How do the different characters and their interactions help develop themes related to love and death?

Purposes of the Choral Odes			
Ode	Summary of Content	Connection to the Previous Scene	Functional Purpose of the Ode
1	Polyneices and his army tried to defeat Thebes at its seven gates; Eteocles and Thebans defended it along with Zeus's power, with brother killing brother.	The ode provides a description of troubles that preceded the play's beginning and adds explanation of Antigone's and Ismene's descriptions of war.	The scene serves as a bridge between Scene I, in which Antigone and Ismene are introduced and leads to the entrance of Creon.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

Graphic Organizer, Discussion Groups, Drafting



**INDEPENDENT
READING LINK**

Read and Discuss

After you identify the tragic hero in the play *Antigone*, think about your independent reading selection. Use the characteristics of a tragic hero to identify the character in your independent reading who might be considered a tragic hero. Share your thoughts with a small group of peers.

GRAMMAR & USAGE

Syntax

The way that clauses and phrases are arranged into sentences—a writer’s **syntax**—greatly affects the pacing of a text. Study the sentence structure of lines 1140–1149. Notice that the first sentence in this chunk is a four-line complex sentence. The next two sentences are each two lines long; they are followed by a rhetorical question. What is the structure of the two sentences in line 1149? How would you describe the general pattern of sentence structures here? How does this overall pattern affect the pace of Teiresias’s argument and help him make his point?

Learning Targets

- Analyze the development of a tragic hero over the course of a play.
- Write a character analysis incorporating textual support.

Preview

In this activity, you will read and analyze the development of Creon as a tragic hero over the course of the play.

Setting a Purpose for Reading

- Work with your group to mark the text for evidence of the following:
 - Creon’s further development as a tragic hero
 - Traits and actions that portray Teiresias as a foil for Creon
 - Content and purpose of the Sixth Choral Ode
- Circle unknown words and phrases. Try to determine the meanings of the words by using context clues, word parts, or a dictionary.

[Enter Teiresias, led by a young boy]

TEIRESIAS	Lords of Thebes, we two have walked a common path, one person’s vision serving both of us. The blind require a guide to find their way.
1100	
CREON	What news do you have, old Teiresias?
TEIRESIAS	I’ll tell you—and you obey the prophet.
CREON	I’ve not rejected your advice before.
TEIRESIAS	That’s the reason why you’ve steered the city on its proper course.
CREON	From my experience I can confirm the help you give.
TEIRESIAS	Then know this— your luck is once more on fate’s razor edge.
1110	
CREON	What? What you’ve just said makes me nervous.
TEIRESIAS	You’ll know—once you hear the tokens of my art. As I was sitting in my ancient place receiving omens from the flights of birds who all come there where I can hear them, I note among those birds an unknown cry— evil, unintelligible, angry screaming. I knew that they were tearing at each other with murderous claws. The noisy wings revealed that all too well. I was afraid. So right away up on the blazing altar I set up burnt offerings. But Hephaestus failed to shine out from the sacrifice— dark slime poured out onto the embers, oozing from the thighs, which smoked and spat, bile was sprayed high up into the air, and the melting thighs lost all the fat
1120	

Tragic Hero

denigrate: slander

My Notes

	CREON	I think that's true, as much as foolishness is what harms us most.
	TEIRESIAS no	Yet that's the sickness w infecting you.
	CREON	I have no desire to denigrate a prophet when I speak.
	TEIRESIAS	But that's what you are doing, when you claim my oracles are false.
1180	CREON	The tribe of prophets— all of them—are fond of money.
	TEIRESIAS	And kings? Their tribe loves to benefit dishonestly.
	CREON	You know you're speaking of the man who rules you.
	TEIRESIAS	I know—thanks to me you saved the city and now are in control.
	CREON	You're a wise prophet, but you love doing wrong.
	TEIRESIAS	You'll force me to speak of secrets locked inside my heart.
	CREON	Do it—just don't speak to benefit yourself.
	TEIRESIAS	I don't think that I'll be doing that— not as far as you're concerned.
1190	CREON	You can be sure you won't change my mind to make yourself more rich.
	TEIRESIAS	Then understand this well—you will not see the sun race through its cycle many times before you lose a child of your own loins, a corpse in payment for these corpses. You've thrown down to those below someone from up above—in your arrogance you've moved a living soul into a grave, leaving here a body owned by gods below— unburied, dispossessed, unsanctified. That's no concern of yours or gods above. In this you violate the ones below. And so destroying avengers wait for you, Furies of Hades and the gods, who'll see you caught up in this very wickedness. Now see if I speak as someone who's been bribed. It won't be long before in your own house the men and women all cry out in sorrow, and cities rise in hate against you—all those whose mangled soldiers have had burial rites from dogs, wild animals, or flying birds who carry the unholy stench back home,
1200		
1210		

Tragic Hero

WORD CONNECTIONS

Content Connections

Besides being the god of wine and parties, Bacchus—a son of Zeus—was in charge of communication between the dead and the living. He was also the grandson of Cadmus, the founder of Thebes. In the Sixth Ode, the Chorus invokes Bacchus because of his connection to Thebes and also because the city is currently dealing with the issue of how to treat the dead. They are asking him to come “on healing feet” to help their city.

My Notes

o
O
b
o
f Eleusian Deo—
Bacchus—you who dwell
in the bacchants’ mother city Thebes,
beside Ismenus¹ flowing streams,
on land sown with the teeth
of that fierce dragon.

1260 **Antistrophe 1**
Above the double mountain peaks,
the torches flashing through the murky smoke
have seen you where Corcyian nymphs
move on as they worship you

b
y the Kastalian stream.
And from the ivy-covered slopes
of Nysa’s hills, from the green shore
so rich in vines, you come to us,
visiting our Theban ways,
while deathless voices all cry out
in honour of your name, “Evoe.”²

1270 **Strophe 2**
You honour Thebes, our city,
above all others, you and your mother
blasted by that lightning strike.
And now when all our people here
are captive to a foul disease,
on your healing feet you come
across the moaning strait
or over the Parnassian hill.

1280 **Antistrophe 2**
a
You who lead the dance,
among the fire-breathing stars,
who guard the voices in the night,
child born of Zeus, oh my lord,
appear with your attendant Thyiads,
who dance in frenzy all night long,
for you their patron, Iacchus.³

[Enter a Messenger]
MESSENGER

1290
All you here who live beside the home
of Amphion and Cadmus—in human life
there’s no set place which I would praise or blame.
The lucky and unlucky rise or fall
by chance day after day—and how these things
are fixed for men no one can prophesy.
For Creon, in my view, was once a man
we all looked up to. For he saved the state,
this land of Cadmus, from its enemies.
He took control and reigned as its sole king—
and prospered with the birth of noble children.

Now all is gone. For when a man has lost
what gives him pleasure, I don’t include him
among the living—he’s a breathing corpse.

¹ **Ismenus:** river near Thebes, sacred to Apollo

² **Evoe:** similar to hallelujah, a cry of joy shouted by worshipers at festivals

³ **Iacchus:** another name for Dionysus

1300

Pile up a massive fortune in your home,
if that's what you want—live like a king.
If there's no pleasure in it, I'd not give
to any man a vapour's shadow for it,
not compared to human joy.

CHORUS LEADER Have you come with news of some fresh trouble
in our house of kings?

MESSENGER They're dead—
and those alive bear the responsibility
or those who've died.

CHORUS LEADER Who did the killing?
Who's lying dead? Tell us.

MESSENGER Haemon has been killed.
No stranger shed his blood.

CHORUS LEADER At his father's hand?
Or did he kill himself?

MESSENGER By his own hand—
angry at his father for the murder.

1310

CHORUS LEADER Teiresias, how your words have proven true!

MESSENGER That's how things stand. Consider what comes
next.

CHORUS LEADER I see Creon's wife, poor Eurydice—
she's coming from the house—either by chance,
or else she's heard there's news about her son.

[Enter Eurydice from the palace with some attendants]

EURYDICE Citizens of Thebes, I heard you talking,
as I was walking out, going off to pray,
to ask for help from goddess Pallas.
While I was unfastening the gate,
I heard someone speaking of bad news
about my family. I was terrified.
I collapsed, fainting back into the arms
of my attendants. So tell the news again—
I'll listen. I'm no stranger to misfortune.

1320

MESSENGER Dear lady, I'll speak of what I saw,
omitting not one detail of the truth.
Why should I ease your mind with a report
which turns out later to be incorrect?
The truth is always best. I went to the plain,
accompanying your husband as his guide.

1330

P olyneices' corpse, still unlamented,
was lying there, the greatest distance off,
torn apart by dogs. We prayed to Pluto
and to Hecate, goddess of the road,
for their good will and to restrain their rage.
We gave the corpse a ritual wash, and burned
what was left of it on fresh-cut branches.



My Notes

Tragic Hero

My Notes

1340

We piled up a high tomb of his native earth.
Then we moved to the young girl's rocky cave,
the hollow cavern of that bride of death.
From far away one man heard a voice
coming from the chamber where we'd put her
without a funeral—a piercing cry.
He went to tell our master Creon,
who, as he approached the place, heard the sound,
an unintelligible scream of sorrow.
He groaned and then spoke out these bitter words,
“Has misery made me a prophet now?

1350

And am I travelling along a road
that takes me to the worst of all disasters?
I've just heard the voice of my own son.
You servants, go ahead—get up there fast.
Remove the stones piled in the entrance way,
then stand beside the tomb and look in there
to see if that was Haemon's voice I heard,
or if the gods have been deceiving me.”
Following what our desperate master asked,
we looked. In the furthest corner of the tomb

1360

we saw Antigone hanging by the neck,
held up in a noose—fine woven linen.
Haemon had his arms around her waist—
he was embracing her and crying out
in sorrow for the loss of his own bride,
now among the dead, his father's work,
and for his horrifying marriage bed.
Creon saw him, let out a fearful groan,
then went inside and called out anxiously,
“You unhappy boy, what have you done?

1370

What are you thinking? Have you lost your mind?
Come out, my child—I'm begging you—please come.”
But the boy just stared at him with savage eyes,
spat in his face and, without saying a word,
drew his two-edged sword. Creon moved away,
so the boy's blow failed to strike his father.
Angry at himself, the ill-fated lad
right then and there leaned into his own sword,
driving half the blade between his ribs.

1380

While still conscious he embraced the girl
in his weak arms, and, as he breathed his last,
he coughed up streams of blood on her fair cheek.
Now he lies there, corpse on corpse, his marriage
has been fulfilled in chambers of the dead.
The unfortunate boy has shown all men
how, of all the evils which afflict mankind,
the most disastrous one is thoughtlessness.

[Eurydice turns and slowly returns into the palace]

CHORUS LEADER What do you make of that? The queen's gone back. She left without a word, good or bad.

1390 MESSENGER I'm surprised myself. It's about her son—she heard that terrible report. I hope she's gone because she doesn't think it right to mourn for him in public. In the home, surrounded by her servants, she'll arrange a period of mourning for the house. She's discreet and has experience—
s he won't make mistakes.

CHORUS LEADER I'm not sure of that. To me her staying silent was extreme—it seems to point to something **ominous**, just like a vain excess of grief.

1400 MESSENGER I'll go in. We'll find out if she's hiding something secret, deep within her passionate heart. You're right—excessive silence can be dangerous.

[The Messenger goes up the stairs into the palace. Enter Creon from the side, with attendants. Creon is holding the body of Haemon.]

CHORUS LEADER Here comes the king in person—carrying in his arms, if it's right to speak of this, a clear reminder that this evil comes not from some stranger, but his own mistakes.

CREON—**Strophe 1**

Aaiai—mistakes made by a foolish mind, cruel mistakes that bring on death. You see us here, all in one family—the killer and the killed.
1410 Oh the **profanity** of what I planned. Alas, my son, you died so young—a death before your time. Aaiai ... aaiai ... you're dead ... gone—not your own foolishness but mine.

CHORUS LEADER Alas, it seems you've learned to see what's right—
b ut far too late.

1420 CREON Aaiaai ... I've learned it in my pain. Some god clutching a great weight struck my head, then hurled me onto paths in wilderness, throwing down and casting underfoot what brought me joy. So sad ... so sad ... the wretched agony of human life.

[The Messenger reappears from the palace]

MESSENGER My lord, you come like one who stores up evil, what you hold in your arms and what you'll see before too long inside the house.

My Notes

ominous: threatening

profanity: offensive deed



WORD CONNECTIONS

Multiple-Meaning Words

The word *vain* has several meanings. Look up the different meanings in a dictionary and then decide which meaning best fits the context on line 1399, "Just like a vain excess of grief." *Vain* is also a homonym, or a word that sounds the same as another word or words. What are the differences among *vain*, *vein*, and *vane*? Consider their meanings and their parts of speech.

Tragic Hero

My Notes

	CREON	W	hat's that? Is there something still more evil than all this?
	MESSENGER		Your wife is dead—blood mother of that corpse— slaughtered with a sword—her wounds are very new, oor lady.
	p CREON— Antistrophe 1		
1430			Aaiiii ... a gathering place for death ... no sacrifice can bring this to an end. Why are you destroying me? You there— you bringer of this dreadful news, this agony, what are you saying now? Aaiiii ... You kill a man then kill him once again. What are you saying, boy? What news? A slaughter heaped on slaughter— my wife, alas ... she's dead?
	MESSENGER		<i>[Opening the palace doors, revealing the body of Eurydice]</i> Look here. No longer is she concealed inside.
	CREON		Alas, how miserable I feel—to look upon this second horror. What remains for me, what's fate still got in store? I've just held my own son in my arms, and now I see right here in front of me another corpse. Alas for this suffering mother.
1440			Alas, my son.
	MESSENGER		Stabbed with a sharp sword at the altar, she let her darkening eyesight fail, once she had cried out in sorrow for the glorious fate of Megareos, ⁴ who died some time ago, and then again for Haemon, and then, with her last breath, she called out evil things against you, the killer of your sons.
1450			
	CREON— Strophe 2		Aaiii ... My fear now makes me tremble. Why won't someone now strike out at me, pierce my heart with a double bladed sword? How miserable I am ... aaiiii ... how full of misery and pain ...
	MESSENGER		By this woman who lies dead you stand charged with the deaths of both your sons.
	CREON		What about her? How did she die so violently?
1460	MESSENGER		She killed herself, with her own hands she stabbed her belly, once she heard her son's unhappy fate.
	CREON		Alas for me ... the guilt for all of this is mine— it can never be removed from me or passed

⁴ **Megareos:** youngest son of Creon and Eurydice; an inexperienced soldier who died in battle

Tragic Hero

My Notes

Second Read

- Reread the scene to answer these text-dependent questions.
 - Write any additional questions you have about the text in your Reader/Writer Notebook.
1. **Craft and Structure:** In line 1109, Teiresias tells Creon that his “luck is once more on fate’s razor edge.” What does this metaphor mean? How should Creon react?
 2. **Key Ideas and Details:** Reread lines 1111–1138. What indications do you have that Teiresias is truly a prophet? What do you think the signs he has interpreted mean? Annotate any clues that point to his being a true prophet.
 3. **Key Ideas and Details:** Reread lines 1152–1192 and annotate any patterns you see in Creon’s language. What excuse does Creon give for refusing to listen to Teiresias’s advice? When has he made this accusation before, and what does this pattern of behavior say about his character?
 4. **Craft and Structure:** Creon introduces the metaphor of the archer and the target in line 1152. How does Teiresias turn this metaphor against Creon, starting in line 1213?

Tragic Hero

My Notes

10. **Key Ideas and Details:** In lines 1415–1416, the Chorus Leader tells Creon, “Alas, it seems you’ve learned to see what’s right—but far too late.” What chances was Creon given throughout the play to “see what’s right,” and how did he respond? How does this relate to the unfolding of the tragedy?

11. **Key Ideas and Details** What final message does the Chorus deliver, and how could you interpret this as the theme of the play?

12. **Key Ideas and Details** What does the role of the Chorus seem to be throughout the play?

13. **Key Ideas and Details** What does the end of the play imply about the conflict between fate versus free will? How do both Creon and Antigone grapple with seemingly limited free will?

After Reading

14. Review the characteristics of a tragic hero listed in Activity 4.8. Explain which character in the play so far could be considered a tragic hero. List at least three reasons why the character meets the definition.

15. Work with a partner or small group to complete the graphic organizer. Find textual evidence to support your analysis of Creon as a tragic hero.

Creon as a Tragic Hero	
Characteristics of the Tragic Hero	Where/when has creon demonstrated these qualities?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person of noble stature 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good person who is brought down by an “act of injustice” (hamartia) because he knows no better or believes that a greater good will be served by his actions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a weakness, a tragic flaw such as pride, quickness to anger, or misjudgment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has free choice that makes his downfall his own fault 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences misfortune that is not entirely deserved 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gains self-knowledge or understanding before his downfall, and therefore experiences redemption 	

My Notes

Tragic Hero

My Notes

16. Return to the graphic organizer analyzing odes from Activity 4.14 and complete the last row for the sixth ode.

Writing to Sources: Explanatory Text

Write a paragraph that explains how Teiresias contributes to Creon’s development as a tragic hero. Include details about how Teiresias acts as a foil to highlight Creon’s tragic flaws and how he helps Creon gain the self-knowledge necessary for redemption. Be sure to:

- Include specific relevant details about Creon’s tragic flaws and Teiresias’s actions as he helps Creon.
- Cite direct quotations and specific examples from both characters to show their interaction. Introduce and punctuate all quotations correctly.
- Include transitions between points and a statement that provides a conclusion.



Independent Reading Checkpoint

You have read a Greek play whose characters had conflicting motivations and strong interactions. You have identified one character as a tragic hero. With a small group, discuss how to best use the information you have learned about these characters to help you prepare for the Embedded Assessment.

Writing a Literary Analysis Essay on Characterization and Theme

EMBEDDED
ASSESSMENT 2

ASSIGNMENT

Your assignment is to write an analytical essay about the effect of character interaction in the play *Antigone*. Choose a character whose words, actions, or ideas contrast with Creon's character. Explain how these conflicting motivations contribute to Creon's development as a tragic hero and how the character interactions advance the plot or develop themes of the play.

Planning and Prewriting: Take time to make a plan for your essay.

- Which character will you choose to contrast with Creon?
- Which of Creon's character traits were highlighted by his interactions with this character?
- How did this character help develop Creon as a tragic hero?
- How did Creon's interactions with this character advance the plot or develop a theme?
- How can you draft a thesis that explains the significance of this character's interactions with Creon?
- What textual support can you find for your thesis?
- How can you use an outline to plan the structure of your essay?

Drafting and Revising: Compose your analytical essay.

- How will you introduce your topic, organize your ideas, and provide a thoughtful concluding statement?
- How will you integrate textual evidence from the play with commentary about how the evidence supports your thesis and topic sentences?
- How will you demonstrate your understanding of literary terms such as **foil** and **tragic hero**?
- How can you use strategies such as peer response to improve your draft?

Editing and Publishing: Prepare a final draft for publication.

- How will you proofread and edit your essay for proper conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, spelling, grammar, and usage?
- What tools are available for you to further polish and refine your work, such as a style guide, dictionary, thesaurus, spell-check, or grammar check?
- How can the Scoring Guide help you evaluate how well you have met the requirements of the assignment?

Reflection

After completing this Embedded Assessment, think about how you went about accomplishing this task, and respond to the following question:

- How can you apply the themes of *Antigone* to today's world? Are there any laws today that you think citizens should feel justified in breaking? Why?
- Why are character interactions important in literature? In real life, what can you learn about yourself from other people?

Writing a Literary Analysis Essay on Characterization and Theme

SCORING GUIDE

Scoring Criteria	Exemplary	Proficient	Emerging	Incomplete
Ideas	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> thoroughly examines the effect of character interaction on plot or theme accurately analyzes characterization, including another character's role (such as foil) in the development of a tragic hero smoothly integrates relevant textual evidence, including details, quotations, and examples. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> examines the effect of character interaction on plot or theme adequately analyzes characterization, including another character's role (such as foil) in the development of a tragic hero includes sufficient textual evidence, including details, quotations, and examples. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> confuses the effect of character interaction on plot or theme provides some analysis of characterization and other characters' roles in the development of a tragic hero provides insufficient textual evidence (e.g., details, quotations, examples). 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not examine the effect of character interaction on plot or theme lacks analysis of characterization and other characters' roles in the development of a tragic hero provides inaccurate or no textual evidence (e.g., details, quotations, examples).
Structure	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses an effective organizational structure with a logical progression of ideas introduces the topic engagingly, links supporting ideas, and provides a thoughtful conclusion uses appropriate and varied transitions. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses an adequate organizational structure with a logical progression of ideas introduces the topic, links supporting ideas, and provides a conclusion uses effective transitions. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses an inconsistent organizational structure does not introduce the topic, link supporting ideas, and/or provide a conclusion uses weak, repetitive, or insufficient transitions. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> does not follow an obvious organizational structure does not introduce the topic, link supporting ideas, and/or provide a conclusion uses few, if any, transitions.
Use of Language	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses precise language and a variety of sentence structures maintains an academic voice and objective tone demonstrates command of conventions with few errors in grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses some precise language and different sentence structures generally maintains an academic voice and objective tone demonstrates adequate command of conventions; few errors in grammar, capitalization, punctuation, or spelling. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses vague language and simple sentences does not establish or maintain an academic voice demonstrates partial command of conventions; errors in grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and/or spelling interfere with meaning. 	<p>The essay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses inappropriate language and simple or incomplete sentences does not use academic voice demonstrates little command of conventions; serious errors in grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and/or spelling confuse meaning.